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L. J.

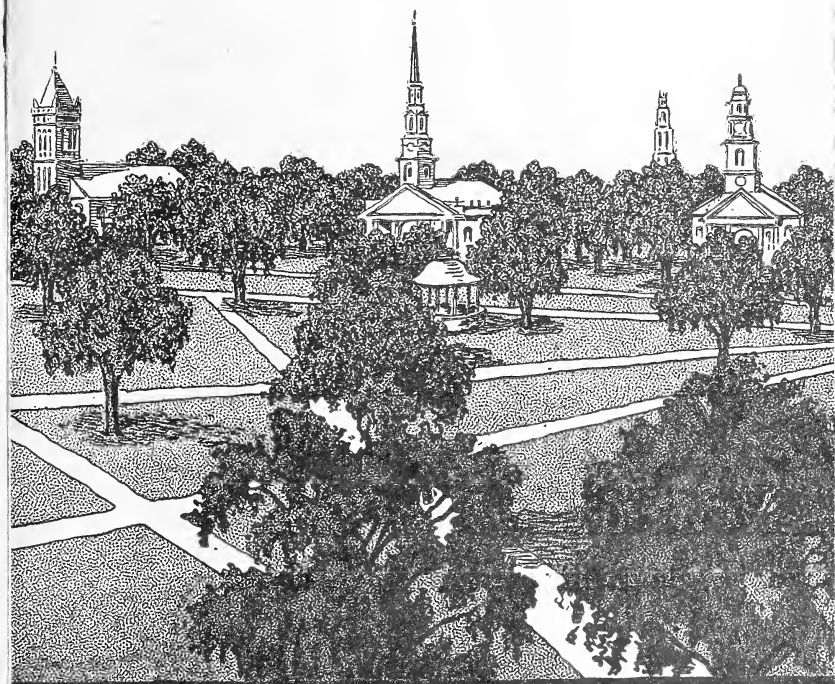
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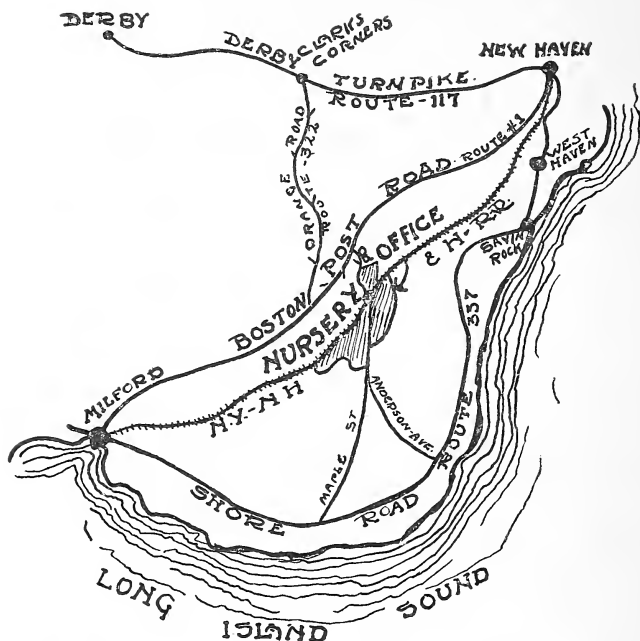
MAR 25 1926

The **ELM CITY**
NURSERY
COMPANY

Woodmont
Nurseries, Inc.

NEW HAVEN
CONN.





How to Reach Our Woodmont Office and Nurseries

Our new office and sales grounds are located at the Nurseries near the Woodmont Railroad Station.

To reach the office by automobile from New Haven follow the Shore Road (Route 337), pass Savin Rock to Oyster River; then take the first road to the right (Anderson Avenue), and follow the white arrow signs to the office.

From Milford follow the Shore Road (Route 337) to Woodmont Borough Line, then turn left on Maple Street and follow the signs to the office.

From Derby and Naugatuck Valley points, follow Derby Avenue (Route 117) to Clarks Corners; then turn right on Orange Road (Route 322) through Orange Center to the Boston Post Road (Milford Turnpike); turn left, following the Post Road to the first road to the right (fair in dry weather); follow white arrow signs to the office.

If traveling by trolley, take the Bridgeport or New Haven trolley lines to Anderson Avenue, Woodmont. If visitors coming by trolley will notify us of the time of arrival at Anderson Avenue, we will be glad to meet them.

THE ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY

Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.

Office and Sales Ground at Nurseries near Woodmont Railroad Station
New Haven, Connecticut

P. O. Box 1588

New Haven and Milford Telephones

The Elm City Nursery Company

For nearly forty years The Elm City Nursery Company has been one of the institutions of New Haven. The firm was originally known as Lines & Company, but about 1895 the office and growing stock were transferred to Edgewood Avenue and the firm name changed to The Elm City Nursery Company. Some three years ago it seemed advisable to move the offices to the Nursery at Woodmont, from which place our entire operations are now conducted.

At the present time we have approximately 200 acres under cultivation. In this area we find a great variety of soils—in fact, a wider range of soils than is usually found along the Coast. Because of this condition, coupled with our methods of cultivation, we are able to produce the well-known “E. C. N.” grade of nursery stock.

All departments of The Elm City Nursery Company are under the supervision of members of the firm or in charge of experienced plantmen. This personal interest insures careful handling and packing of all orders entrusted to us.

We shall be glad to have prospective customers and friends visit the nursery. The map on the second cover page and the road directions will enable you to reach the nursery grounds without difficulty. A guide will be at your service to show you the various points of interest, at any time excepting Sunday.

Our Landscape Department

One of the important branches of our business is the Landscape Department, which is thoroughly organized and equipped to undertake the development of the modest city or suburban home grounds, private estates, real-estate subdivisions, city parks, and cemeteries. The Department is directed by trained landscape engineers, assisted by experienced plantmen and gardeners.

Our staff will make complete plans and specifications for the landscape operations which may include laying out the drives, walks, solving the drainage problems, selecting and arranging the necessary trees and shrubs.

Simple suggestions for home grounds are made without charge to intending purchasers, but where landscape problems require special visits, plans, specifications, and so on, a reasonable charge must be made consistent with the services rendered.

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All trees, shrubs, and plants in this booklet are listed according to Standardized Plant Names. If you have any difficulty in finding varieties under this new listing, please telephone or write us; we shall be glad to assist you.



Upright-growing Evergreens as a foundation planting

Evergreens

All evergreen trees and evergreen shrubs are dug with balls of earth and wrapped in burlap (technically known as B&B). In planting it is usually desirable to remove the burlap, although in some cases the strings may be cut, the burlap rolled back and dropped in the hole immediately under the roots. The burlap will soon decay.

- ABIES arizonica. Cork Fir.** Slow-growing tree; horizontal branches clothed with soft, silver-green foliage.
- | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 |
| 1 to 1½ feet..... | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 1½ to 2 feet..... | 3 50 | 32 50 |
- A. concolor. White Fir.** A stately, dignified Fir with sage-green foliage. Valuable as a lawn specimen or for border planting.
- | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| 1 to 1½ feet..... | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet..... | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 7 50 | 70 00 |
- A. homolepis (brachyphylla). Nikko Fir.** Rich, lustrous green needles with silvery undersides. Most beautiful as a lawn specimen.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
| 6 to 8-foot specimens..... | 15 00 | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
- A. Veitchi. Veitch Fir.** Rich green foliage which is quite pungent; very hardy.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
| 6 to 8-foot specimens..... | 15 00 | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
- Arborvitae.** See *Thuja*.
Biota. See *Thuja*.
Cedar, Red. See *Juniperus*.
Chamaecyparis. See *Retinospora*.
Cypress, Japan. See *Retinospora*.
Douglas Fir. See *Pseudotsuga*.
Fir. See *Abies*.
Hemlock. See *Tsuga*.

Juniperus • Juniper

JUNIPERUS chinensis globosa. Globe Chinese Juniper.

Very low-growing, with ascending branches; rich green foliage. Valuable for rockery.

1½ to 2-foot spread.....	5 00	47 50
2 to 2½-foot spread.....	7 50	70 00

Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. A graceful Juniper with light olive-green foliage; branches grow horizontally from the stem, forming a low, broad pyramid at maturity.			Each	10
1½ to 2-foot spread.....	\$4 00	\$37 50		
2 to 2½-foot spread.....	5 00	47 50		
J. communis. Common Juniper. A low, spreading native variety, which is at home in sandy or gravelly soil.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50		
J. communis aurea. Golden Juniper. Similar in habit to preceding variety, but new growth is a bright golden yellow.				
1½-foot spread.....	2 50	22 50		
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Slender, pillar-like habit; blue-green branchlets.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 75	15 00		
J. communis suecica. Swedish Juniper. Compact, upright form, with light green foliage.				
1 to 1½ feet.....	2 00	17 50		
J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Compact-growing, pyramidal form; blue-green foliage.				
12 to 15 inches.....	2 00	17 50		
J. japonica aurea. Golden Japanese Juniper. Low-growing; spreading branches; golden yellow in early spring.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 50	32 50		
J. procumbens. Trailing Juniper. Low shrub with spreading branches, closely covering the ground; rich silvery gray foliage. Valuable for rockery or terrace slope.				
1½ to 2-foot spread.....	3 50	32 50		
2 to 2½-foot spread.....	5 00	45 00		
J. sabina. Savin. A low, spreading variety; foliage very dense and of a very pleasing dark green.				
15 to 18 inches.....	2 00	17 50		
J. sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. A beautiful, low-spreading variety; soft gray-green foliage. Useful for foreground planting or rockery.				
12 to 15 inches.....	3 00	27 50		
J. virginiana. Redcedar. Our native Redcedar is the best of the tall, pyramidal-growing evergreens for planting in the eastern United States. Inquire for special prices on collected specimens.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 25	10 00		
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	15 00		
6 to 8 feet.....	7 50	65 00		
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Redcedar. Similar in appearance to the Red cedar, but with rich green foliage.				
2 to 3 feet.....	4 50	42 50		
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	47 50		
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	55 00		
J. virginiana glauca. Silver Redcedar. Tall, slender habit; silvery blue foliage, similar in shade to Colorado blue spruce.				
2 to 3 feet.....	5 00	47 50		
3 to 4 feet.....	6 00	57 50		
J. virginiana schottii. Schott Redcedar. Compact form with upright branchlets; bright pea-green foliage.				
2 to 3 feet.....	4 50	42 50		
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	47 50		

Picea • Spruce

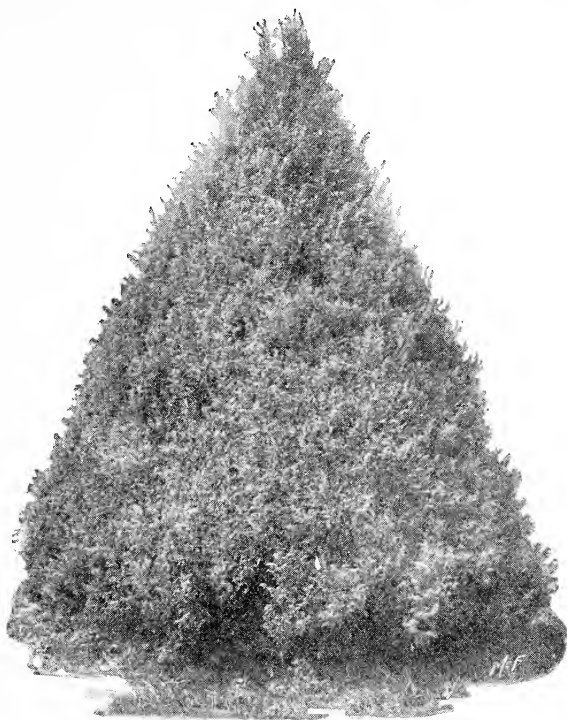
PICEA canadensis (alba). White Spruce. Compact, upright grower, forming a broad pyramid at maturity; foliage light green with slight bluish tinge.				
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	37 50		
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	47 50		
P. engelmanni. Engelmann Spruce. Resembles the Colorado Spruce in outline but has softer needles.				
1 to 1½ feet.....	2 00	17 50		
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 50	32 50		
2 to 3 feet.....	5 00	45 00		
3 to 4 feet.....	7 50	70 00		

Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce. A vigorous, quick-growing tree that adapts itself to adverse conditions. Valuable for windbreaks, and for the tall border plantings among pines.		
	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 feet.....	6 00	57 50
P. omorika. Serbian Spruce. Graceful habit; leaves dark green above, silvery blue beneath.		
6 to 8-foot specimens.....	15 00	
P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. Symmetrical; leaves light green. Valuable for border.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 feet.....	4 00	37 50
3 to 4 feet.....	6 00	55 00
P. pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. Rich blue foliage; very hardy. Valuable as a specimen.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	5 00	47 50
2 to 3 feet.....	7 50	70 00
P. pungens kosteri. Koster Blue Spruce. The most beautiful of the Blue Spruces; rich silvery blue foliage.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	10 00	
2 to 2½ feet.....	12 00	
2½ to 3 feet.....	15 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	20 00	

Pinus • Pine

PINUS austriaca. See *Pinus nigra*.

P. banksiana. Jack Pine. Fast-growing Pine of irregular outline. Will thrive in gravelly and sandy locations, where other trees could not live.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50
12 to 14-foot specimens.....	12 00	
P. cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. Slow-growing; compact habit; foliage resembling the White Pine somewhat, but the needles are shorter.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	5 00	47 50
2 to 3 feet.....	6 00	55 00
3 to 4 feet.....	8 50	
P. densiflora. Japanese Red Pine. Rapid grower; soft, light green foliage. Valuable for windbreak.		
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	15 00
10 to 12 feet.....	15 00	
P. flexilis. Limber Pine. Medium grower; horizontal branches; blue-green needles.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	37 50
P. koraiensis. Korean Pine. Compact habit, forming dense pyramid; light green foliage.		
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	47 50
4 to 5 feet.....	6 50	60 00
6 to 8 feet.....	10 00	95 00
8 to 10-foot specimens.....	15 00	
P. montana mughus. Mugho Pine. A low, spreading Pine; very dwarf; dark green needles.		
1 to 1½-foot spread.....	3 00	27 50
1½ to 2-foot spread.....	5 00	47 50
2½ to 3-foot spread.....	10 00	90 00
P. nigra. Austrian Pine. A compact, symmetrical, sturdy Pine; rich, glossy green needles.		
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet.....	7 00	65 00
6 to 8 feet.....	15 00	
P. parviflora. Japanese White Pine. Slow-growing Pine with horizontal branches; picturesque outline.		
3 to 4 feet.....	4 50	42 75
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	57 50
P. resinosa. Red Pine. Similar to the Austrian Pine but with softer foliage. Valuable for screen planting.		
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	



Retinospora plumosa aurea. See page 6

Pinus strobus. White Pine. The tall stately Pine so often met with in our New England woods; beautiful, with its long, soft, bluish green needles.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	4 50	40 00
12 to 14 feet.....	20 00	

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Upright, rapid-growing Pine for tall border or screen plantings.

3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 feet.....	6 00	57 50
6 to 8 feet.....	8 00	

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. Douglas-fir. Resembling the spruce in outline, but with beautiful soft foliage, varying in color from deep green to silvery blue.

1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50	32 50
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	45 00

Retinospora Cypress

RETINOSPORA filifera. Thread Cypress. One of the most graceful Retinosporas; medium height; pendulous, dark green, thread-like branches.

1 to 1½ feet.....	2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 feet.....	5 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	6 00	57 50
5 to 6 feet.....	15 00	
6 to 8 feet.....	20 00	

R. filifera aurea. Golden Thread Cypress. Dwarfed habit than the preceding; bright golden foliage.

12 to 15 inches.....	3 50	32 50
15 to 18 inches.....	4 00	37 50

Retinospora obtusa. Hinoki Cypress. Upright, graceful habit; soft frond-like foliage which remains dark green.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	Each \$2 50	10 \$22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	4 00	37 50
3 to 4 feet.....	6 00	55 00
R. pisifera. Sawara Cypress. Tall, pyramidal form; slender graceful branches; light green foliage.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50	32 50
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	47 50
4 to 5 feet.....	7 50	
R. pisifera argentea. Silver Sawara Cypress. Compact habit; silver-tipped foliage.		
1 to 1½ feet.....	3 00	27 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	4 00	37 50
R. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. Similar to the above in form; rich golden leaves.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50	32 50
R. plumosa. Plume Cypress. The plume-like foliage is of a soft green color. 1 to 1½ feet.....		
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 50	32 50
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	47 50
R. plumosa argentea. Silvertip Cypress. Dwarf habit; compact; white-tipped feathery foliage.		
12 to 15 inches.....	2 50	22 50
15 to 18 inches.....	3 50	32 50
R. plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Soft, plume-like foliage of a rich golden yellow.		
1 to 1½ feet.....	2 00	17 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 75	25 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 50	32 50
R. squarrosa veitchii. Moss Cypress. A beautiful variety with soft, graceful foliage of silvery-blue.		
1 to 1½ feet.....	2 00	17 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50
SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Umbrella-pine. A rare Japanese evergreen; compact growth, forming a narrow pyramid. 1½ to 2 feet.....		
2 to 2½ feet.....	5 00	
2½ to 3 feet.....	6 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	7 50	
4 to 5 feet.....	15 00	
Spruce. See <i>Picea</i> .		

Taxus • Yew

TAXUS baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. Low, spreading growth, with graceful drooping branches. Valuable for foreground planting.		
1 to 1½-foot spread.....	3 00	27 50
1½ to 2-foot spread.....	4 50	42 50
T. canadensis. Canada Yew. Dwarf spreading Yew, seldom growing more than 2 feet in height. The rich green foliage assumes a bronze tinge in winter. Thrives well in dense shade.		
1 to 1½ feet.....	2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50
T. cuspidata (spreading form). Spreading Japanese Yew. Broad and spreading in habit; foliage a rich dark green throughout the entire year. Will thrive well in shady locations. Very hardy.		
2 to 2½-foot spread.....	7 50	72 50
2½ to 3-foot spread.....	10 00	
3 to 3½-foot spread.....	15 00	
T. cuspidata capitata. Upright Japanese Yew. This type is of upright growth, with deep green foliage. Valuable for hedges or formal work.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50
2½ to 3 feet.....	7 50	72 50
3 to 4 feet.....	10 00	95 00
4 to 5 feet.....	15 00	
5 to 7-foot specimens.....	\$20 to 40 00	



A quiet nook in the midst of a busy city

Taxus cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew.

A rare and beautiful evergreen of low and spreading habit. Rich, dark green leaves throughout the year.

	Each	10
12 to 15-inch spread.....	\$3 50	\$32 50
1½ to 2-foot spread.....	6 00	57 50
2 to 2½-foot spread.....	10 00	

Thuja • Arborvitae

THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitae. Erect habit and rapid growth makes this a popular evergreen for general planting. Endures shearing and is easy to transplant.

1½ to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	32 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 50	42 50
5 to 6 feet.....	5 00	47 50

T. occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. Spiral or Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae. Spiral-like form with beautiful, dark green, crested foliage.

2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet.....	8 00	

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitae. Compact pyramid, with foliage resembling Retinospora plumosa.

15 to 18 inches.....	2 50	22 50
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T. occidentalis globosa. American Globe Arborvitae. Foliage bright green, growing naturally round or globe shape.

9 to 12 inches.....	1 00	7 50
12 to 15 inches.....	1 50	12 50

T. occidentalis hoveyi. Hoveyi Arborvitae. Slow-growing, compact and conical, with light green foliage.

15 to 18 inches.....	2 00	17 50
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T. occidentalis pyramidalis. American Pyramidal Arborvitae. Tall, columnar evergreen, useful in formal effects, retaining its bright green color throughout the winter.

2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	37 50
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	47 50
5 to 6 feet.....	7 50	

T. occidentalis reidi. Reid Arborvitae. Broad and bushy, forming compact globes with rich green foliage.

1 to 1½ feet.....	2 00	17 50
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A planting like this increases the beauty and value of a house far more than the small cost of the material used

Thuja occidentalis rosenthali. Rosenthal Arborvitae.

Columnar form; very compact. Useful in formal plantings.

3 to 4 feet.....	Each	10
	\$7 50	

T. occidentalis wareana. Ware or Siberian Arborvitae.

Compact habit; dense foliage of dark grayish green color.

1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	\$27 50
2½ to 3 feet.....	5 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	7 50	

T. orientalis. Oriental Arborvitae. Tall and slender, forming a broad pyramid at maturity; rich green leaves which turn to a rich bronzy brown in the fall.

3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	37 50
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	45 00

T. orientalis aurea nana. Berckmans Golden Arborvitae.

Globe-shaped, with golden tipped, frond-like foliage.

12 to 15 inches.....	3 50	32 50
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Tsuga • Hemlock

TSUGA canadensis. American or Canada Hemlock. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Naturally open and drooping in growth, but very dense when pruned.

1 to 1½ feet.....	2 00	17 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 feet.....	6 00	55 00
6 to 7 feet.....	7 50	70 00

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. Somewhat richer in appearance than the American Hemlock and of more compact growth.

1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 feet.....	4 00	37 50
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	47 50
4 to 5 feet.....	7 50	70 00

T. diversifolia. Japanese Hemlock. Graceful, spreading branches; rich green, glossy foliage.

1 to 1½ feet.....	2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 50	32 50
3 to 4 feet.....	7 50	70 00

Umbrella-Pine. See *Sciadopitys*.

Yew. See *Taxus*.



Rhododendrons give color to small places as well as to large ones

Evergreen Shrubs

- ABELIA grandiflora.** *Glossy Abelia.* Graceful evergreen shrub with small glossy leaves and beautiful small white flowers, blushed with pink. Each 10
12 to 15 inches, from 5-inch pots.....\$1 50 \$12 50
- ANDROMEDA floribunda.** *Mountain Andromeda.* A native plant of distinct characteristics. Its rich evergreen foliage and abundance of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers, makes it most effective when grouped with other broadleaf evergreens.
15 to 18 inches..... 3 00 27 50
- A. japonica.** *Japanese Andromeda.* A native of Japan, resembling the above in most characteristics, but having a richer and glossier foliage.
12 to 15 inches..... 3 00 27 50
- AZALEA amoena.** *Amoena Azalea.* Charming, low-growing evergreen, with dark pink or magenta flowers. Very showy when in bloom.
12 to 15 inches..... 3 00 27 50
- A. hinodegiri.** *Hinodegiri Azalea.* Deep green foliage, turning a rich, bronze-green in autumn; flowers a brilliant crimson.
12 to 15 inches..... 3 50 32 50
- Box.** See **Buxus.**
- BUXUS sempervirens.** *Common Box.* Slow-growing, old-fashioned evergreen shrub. Valuable for formal work or tubs.
12 x 12 inches..... 4 00
15 x 15 inches..... 6 00
- COTONEASTER horizontalis.** *Rock Cotoneaster.* A dwarf, spreading variety, with evergreen foliage in sheltered locations. Bright red berries which remain throughout the winter.
6 to 8 inches, from 3-inch pots..... 75 6 00
- DAPHNE cneorum.** *Rose Daphne.* Low-growing tufts, with attractive foliage and producing terminal clusters of clear pink flowers in June.
6 to 9 inches..... 1 50 12 50
- EUONYMUS radicans.** *Wintercreeper.* Rich, deep green foliage.
9 to 12 inches..... 35 3 25

Euonymus radicans argenteo-marginatus. <i>Silveredge Wintercreeper.</i> Similar to preceding, with exception of foliage.			Each	10
9 to 12 inches.....			\$0 35	\$3 25
E. radicans vegetus. <i>Bigleaf Wintercreeper.</i> Resembles <i>Radicans</i> , except more erect and branching habit, and larger leaf. Excellent plant for foreground to rhododendrons.				
9 to 12 inches.....			50	4 50
Hollygrape. See <i>Mahonia</i> .				
KALMIA latifolia. <i>Mountain-laurel.</i> Well known throughout all New England, where it is indigenous. Blooming earlier than <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> , it can be used either in connection with it or in individual masses.				
1½ to 2 feet.....			2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....			3 50	32 50
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. <i>Drooping Leucothoe.</i> A low-growing evergreen shrub, producing tresses of Andromeda-like flowers. The foliage is a rich green during the summer months, turning to a bronze with the approach of winter.				
1 to 1½ feet.....			1 50	12 50
MAHONIA aquifolium. <i>Oregon Hollygrape.</i> Handsome, broad, holly-like leaves; yellow flowers in May.				
1 to 1½ feet.....			2 00	17 50
Mountain-laurel. See <i>Kalmia</i> .				
Myrtle. See <i>Vinca</i> .				
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. <i>Japanese Pachysandra.</i> A low, evergreen cover-plant, with rich, dark green foliage. Valuable for planting among evergreens or as a cover where grass will not grow.				
From 3-inch pots.....			\$15 per 100..	25 2 00
Periwinkle. See <i>Vinca</i> .				
Pieris. See <i>Andromeda</i> .				
RHODODENDRON carolinianum. <i>Carolina Rhododendron.</i> Dwarf, compact habit; small dainty green leaves; flowers of a pale rose-pink, borne in great profusion.				
1 to 1½ feet.....			2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet.....			3 50	32 50
R. catawbiense. <i>Catawba Rhododendron.</i> This is one of our finest broadleaf evergreens. Flowers are a bright rose-purple, borne in large clusters at the end of the branches.				
1 to 1½ feet.....			2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet.....			3 00	27 50
2 to 2½ feet.....			4 00	37 70
2½ to 3 feet.....			5 00	47 50
R. maximum. <i>Rosebay Rhododendron.</i> Our native Rhododendron is by far the most extensively planted of all broad-leaved evergreens. Large mass plantings of these, make a most brilliant effect, not only during the blossoming period, with their white and pink clusters, but wonderful foliage effects during summer and winter. Will grow under extreme, dense shade and is very hardy.				
1½ to 2 feet.....			\$200 per 100..	2 50 22 50
2 to 3 feet.....			\$300 per 100..	3 50 32 50
3 to 4 feet.....			\$350 per 100..	4 00 37 50
VINCA minor. <i>Common Periwinkle.</i> One of the best evergreen plants for covering the ground, forming a dark green carpet.				
Field-grown.....			\$12 per 100..	25 2 00
V. minor alba. <i>White Common Periwinkle.</i> A variety of the above with white flowers.				
From 3-inch pots.....			35	3 00
Wintercreeper. See <i>Euonymus</i> .				
YUCCA filamentosa. <i>Common Yucca.</i> Tropical-like foliage 2 to 3 feet long. Lily-like flowers in July, on tall stems. Valuable for sandy, rocky soils.				
2-year plants.....			50	4 00



Oaks are among the best trees for street planting

Deciduous Trees

Many of our deciduous trees—notably Japanese Maples, Dogwoods, the Beeches, Magnolias, and other varieties—are shipped, balled and burlapped. In most instances this is indicated in the price-list as B&B.

Acer • Maple

ACER campestre. Hedge Maple. A tree of moderate, dense growth; dull green foliage. Valuable for planting as a screen.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$3 50	\$32 50
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	45 00

A. dasycarpum. Silver Maple. A rapid-growing Maple of spreading habit; foliage silvery underneath. Valuable for planting on sandy soil.

10 to 12 feet.....	3 00	25 00
12 to 15 feet.....	4 00	35 00

A. ginnala. Amur Maple. Graceful, shrub-like tree, with handsome foliage turning bright red in autumn. Valuable for screen or tall border.

5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50

A. palmatum. Greenleaf Japanese Maple. A graceful, shrubby grower; foliage beautifully tinted in spring and very brilliant in the fall.

5 to 6 feet.....	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 feet.....	8 00	70 00

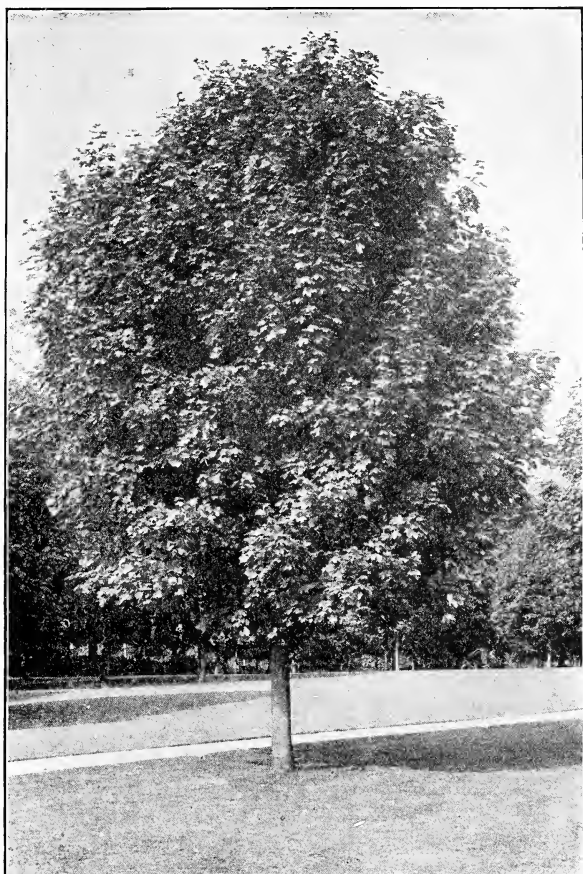
A. palmatum atropurpureum. Bloodleaf Japanese Maple. A red-leaved variety of the preceding. Popular lawn specimen.

1½ to 2 feet.....	5 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	10 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	15 00	

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. One of the best trees for street planting. Rapid grower; develops into a broad, symmetrical specimen.

8 to 10 feet.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	4 00	37 50
10 to 12 feet, 1¾-inch diam.....	5 00	47 50
12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam.....	6 00	57 50
14 to 16 feet, 2½-inch diam.....	7 50	
14 to 16 feet, 3½-inch diam.....	12 00	

Acer platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler Maple. Same habit of growth as the Norway Maple, but the unfolding leaves are a rich amber-red.			Each	10
12 to 14 feet.....	\$7 50			
A. rubrum. Red Maple. Scarlet flowers in early spring. Foliage changes to gorgeous tints of scarlet, crimson, and orange in autumn. Thrives best in moist ground.				
8 to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam.....	2 50	\$22 50		
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	3 50	30 00		
12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam.....	5 00	45 00		
A. saccharinum wieri. Wier Maple. A strong grower with pendulous branches and fern-like foliage. Valuable as a specimen.				
8 to 10 feet.....	2 50	22 50		
A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. Excellent street or lawn tree; upright, compact habit; foliage assumes brilliant tints in autumn. Avoid planting on wet ground.				
8 to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam.....	2 50	22 50		
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	3 50	32 50		
12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam.....	5 00	45 00		
AESCULUS hippocastanum. Horsechestnut. Large, symmetrical tree, with upright spikes of white flowers in May.				
5 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50		
10 to 12 feet.....	4 00	35 00		
AMYGDALUS rubroplena. Double Red Peach. Shrub-like tree, bearing an abundance of double red flowers in May.				
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50		
Ash. See <i>Fraxinus</i> .				
Beech. See <i>Fagus</i> .				
BETULA alba. European White Birch. Handsome tree of moderate size, with silvery white bark and slender, drooping branches.				
5 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50		
6 to 8 feet.....	2 50	22 50		
B. alba pendula. European Weeping Birch. A graceful, drooping tree with finely cut foliage and white bark.				
5 to 6 feet.....	3 50			
6 to 8 feet.....	5 00	45 00		
B. papyrifera. Canoe Birch. The largest growing of the Birch family, with creamy white bark. A native of the extreme North, and, in many respects, the best of the white-barked varieties.				
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50		
Birch. See <i>Betula</i> .				
Butternut. See <i>Juglans</i> .				
CATALPA bungei. Umbrella Catalpa. Globe-shaped heads.				
1-year heads, 5-foot stems.....	2 00	17 50		
2-year heads, 5-foot stems.....	3 00	25 00		
C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. Hardy, quick-growing tree with large leaves. Sweet-scented white flowers in June.				
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 50		
CERCIS canadensis. American Redbud. Of medium growth, with heart-shaped foliage and attractive pink blossoms in early spring.				
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	7 50		
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50		
Cherry. See <i>Prunus</i> .				
CORNUS florida. Flowering Dogwood. Our native White Dogwood is without a rival among small ornamental trees, with beautiful white flowers in spring and red fruit in fall. It is unexcelled for use as a specimen, group, or for planting in the shrubbery border.				
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00		
5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	2 00	17 50		
6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	3 00	27 50		
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	5 00	45 00		
10 to 12 feet, B&B.....	7 50	70 00		

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Cornus florida rubra. Redflowering Dogwood. Similar in habit to the white-flowering variety, except a little slower grower. Flowers of deep rosy pink. Especially desirable when grouped with the white variety for contrast of color.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	5 00	45 00

C. kousa. Kousa Dogwood. Similar in habit to our native Dogwood. White flowers in June.

5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	3 50	32 50
6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	4 50	42 50
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	6 00	55 00
10 to 12 feet, B&B.....	7 50	72 50

Crabapple. See *Malus*.

CRATAEGUS coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn. A native variety with white blooms in May and large scarlet fruit in the fall.

4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	5 00	45 00

C. crussgalli. Cockspur Thorn. Small, bushy tree; attractive flowers; showy red fruit.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	7 50
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Crataegus oxyacantha splendens. Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn. A form of the English Hawthorn with clusters of scarlet flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$3 00	\$27 50
6 to 7 feet.....	4 00	

Devils-walkingstick. See *Aralia*.

Dogwood. See *Cornus*.

Elm. See *Ulmus*.

Fagus • Beech

FAGUS americana. American Beech. Our native Beech. Somewhat slow grower, but in time reaching magnificent size. Smooth gray bark and dark shiny leaves make it distinctive, in summer and winter.

4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	3 50	32 50
5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	5 00	45 00
6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	7 50	70 00

F. sylvatica. European Beech. Compact-growing tree of fine shape and holding the leaves until late winter.

6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	7 50	70 00
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	10 00	95 00

F. sylvatica heterophylla. Fernleaf Beech. A shrub-like form having deeply cut foliage.

6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	10 00	
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	12 50	

F. sylvatica riversi. Rivers Beech. Large, compact tree with rich purple leaves.

8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	12 00	
10 to 12 feet, B&B.....	18 00	

Flowering Cherries. See *Prunus*.

Flowering Plum. See *Prunus*.

FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. Majestic native tree.

8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50	20 00

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair-tree. A Japanese tree of pyramidal habit; rapid grower and hardy.

8 to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	4 00	37 50
12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam.....	6 00	57 50

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Common Honeylocust. Vigorous tree with wide-spreading branches.

3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	12 50

Hawthorn. See *Crataegus*.

Honeylocust. See *Gleditsia*.

Horsechestnut. See *Aesculus*.

Japan Maples. See *Acer palmatum*.

Judas-tree. See *Cercis*.

JUGLANS cinerea. Butternut. Native; grayish bark.

4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50
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J. nigra. Black Walnut. A handsome, spreading tree, bearing delicious nuts.

5 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50
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Larch. See *Larix*; also *Pseudolarix*.

LARIX leptolepis. Japanese Larch. The most rapid grower of all the Larches. Soft, bluish green, needle-like foliage in spring, turning to warm yellow in fall.

12 to 14 feet.....	5 00	45 00
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Linden. See *Tilia*.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tuliptree. Very rapid-growing tree, bearing yellowish green flowers.

6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 50	22 50

MAGNOLIA glauca. Sweetbay. Dark green, leathery leaves; creamy white flowers which are delightfully fragrant.

2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	3 00	
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M. kobus. Kobus Magnolia. A beautiful and fragrant Magnolia from Japan; makes a handsome tree.

2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	3 00	27 50

Maidenhair-tree. See *Ginkgo*.

Malus • Flowering Crab

MALUS atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab. Wide-spreading tree with a profusion of rose-pink flowers.			Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2 50	\$20 00		
5 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00		
M. floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. One of the best of the Flowering Crabs; bright pink flower-buds, opening white. Small yellow fruit in autumn.				
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	20 00		
5 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00		
M. ioensis plena. Bechtel Crab. Fragrant, large, double flowers of a delicate pink color.				
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50		
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50		
M. niedwetzkyana. Redvein Crab. An interesting, upright-growing variety, with red flowers, branches, leaves, and fruit.				
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50			
M. parkmani. Parkman Crab. Broad and spreading form with bright rose semi-double flowers.				
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50		
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	20 00		
M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. Upright habit, bearing an abundance of small pink flowers.				
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	20 00		
5 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00		
Maple. See Acer.				
MORUS alba pendula. Weeping Mulberry. Commonly called the Umbrella-shaped Mulberry.				
2-year heads.....	3 50	32 50		
Mountain-ash. See Sorbus.				
Mulberry. See Morus.				
NYSSA sylvatica. Tupelo. A large tree with angular branches and small, glossy leaves which turn brilliant red in early autumn.				
1 to 1½ feet, from pots.....	1 25	10 00		
Oak. See Quercus.				
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sourwood. One of the most ornamental shrub-like trees in cultivation. Foliage a rich glossy green, turning to brilliant crimson in the fall. An abundance of blooms, resembling lily-of-the-valley, in July.				
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1 25	10 00		
6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	4 00	35 00		
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	5 00	45 00		
Peach, Double-flowering. See Amygdalus.				
Plane. See Platanus.				
PLATANUS orientalis. European Planetree. A noble tree of very rapid growth. Very desirable for avenue planting.				
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	17 50		
Plums. See Prunus.				
Poplar. See Populus.				
POPULUS eugenei. Carolina Poplar. Rapid-growing tree. Should only be used as fillers.				
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50	12 50		
P. nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. A favorite tree where striking pyramidal masses of foliage are required. Valuable for tall screens.				
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00		
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 50		
10 to 12 feet.....	2 00	15 00		

Prunus

PRUNUS avium plena. Doubleflowering Cherry. Large, double, pure white flowers.				
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50			
P. pissardi. Purpleleaf Plum. An ornamental variety with deep purple foliage.				
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 50		



Quercus palustris. Pin Oak

Prunus serrulata sachalinensis. Yama Cherry. Large Japan Cherry. Beautiful pink flowers; rare and desirable. Each			
6 to 8 feet.....	\$4 00	10	\$35 00
8 to 10 feet.....	5 00		45 00
P. sieboldi. Siebold Cherry. Semi-double, pale pink.			
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00		
P. subhirtella pendula. Japanese Weeping Cherry. Producing an abundance of delicate pink flowers.			
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00		
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00		

Japanese Varieties

P. Amanogawa. A beautiful form and very distinct because of its pyramidal habit of growth. Flowers fragrant, semi-double, pale pink.			
2 to 3 feet.....	4 00		
P., Fugenzo (James H. Veitch). One of the handsomest Flowering Cherries; double rose-pink flowers. Hardy.			
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50		
P., Hisakura. Double, pale pink flowers in large clusters; very choice.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00		
P., Sekizan. Vigorous grower; compact habit; double pink flowers.			
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00		
P., Shirotae (Mount Fuji). The finest of all the Double-flowering White Cherries. Large, fragrant, pure white flowers.			
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00		
PSEUDOLARIX Kaempferi. Goldenlarch. Tall tree with horizontal branches; foliage similar to the Larch.			
10 to 12-foot specimens.....	10 00		

Quercus • Oak

QUERCUS coccinea. Scarlet Oak. A symmetrical tree; deeply cut leaves turn a vivid scarlet in autumn.			
6 to 8 feet.....	2 50	22 50	
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00	

Quercus palustris. Pin Oak. The Pin Oak is by far the most used of all native Oaks. Graceful form; glossy deeply pinnated foliage. Splendid for lawn or street.		
Each	10	
8 to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet, 1¾-inch diam.....	4 00	37 50
12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam.....	5 00	47 50
14 to 16 feet, 2½-inch diam.....	6 50	60 00
14 to 16 feet, 3-inch diam.....	8 50	80 00
Q. rubra. Common Red Oak. A spreading symmetrical tree with deep green leaves turning to red in fall.		
8 to 10 feet, 1¼-inch diam.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	4 00	37 50
12 to 14 feet, 1¾-inch diam.....	5 00	47 50
14 to 16 feet, 2-inch diam.....	6 00	57 50
Redbud. See <i>Cercis</i> .		
Salisbury. See <i>Ginkgo</i> .		

Salix • Willow

SALIX babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow. The well-known Weeping Willow.		
6 to 8 feet.....	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	17 50
S. elegantissima. Thurlow Weeping Willow. Erect tree with graceful, pendant branches.		
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet.....	3 00	27 50
S. mutabilis. Dwarf Pussy Willow. Low-growing shrub Willow, with extra-large silver "pussies." Dwarf enough habit to be used in average border planting.		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
S. pentandra. Laurel Willow. Broad, shiny green leaves. Tree erect and somewhat spreading.		
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	17 50
S. sieboldiana. Siebold Willow. A very graceful, slender-branched, shrub-like Willow, with sage-green foliage and small "pussies."		
6 to 8 feet.....	1 50	12 50
S. vitellina. Golden Willow. The bark is bright yellow in winter, giving a pleasing effect.		
6 to 8 feet.....	1 50	12 50
S. vitellina pendula. Weeping Golden Willow. A most beautiful weeping Golden-bark Willow.		
8 to 12 feet.....	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet.....	3 00	27 50
SOPHORA japonica. Chinese Scholartree. Slow-growing tree, with dark green branches.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
SORBUS aucuparia. European Mountain-ash. Large clusters of bright red berries in the fall.		
5 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 50	22 50
Sourwood. See <i>Oxydendrum</i> .		
Thorns. See <i>Crataegus</i> .		
TILIA platyphyllos. Bigleaf European Linden. Compact, pyramidal habit; large, dark green foliage; valuable for lawn or avenue planting.		
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	3 00	27 50
12 to 14 feet, 1¾-inch diam.....	4 00	35 00
12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam.....	5 00	45 00
12 to 14 feet, 2½-inch diam.....	7 50	70 00
Tuliptree. See <i>Liriodendron</i> .		
Tupelo. See <i>Nyssa</i> .		
ULMUS americana. American Elm. The queen of our native trees; long-lived and reaching majestic proportions. One of the best Elms for avenue planting.		
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.....	3 00	27 50
12 to 14 feet, 2-inch diam.....	5 00	47 50
14 to 16 feet, 2½-inch diam.....	7 50	70 00
Walnut. See <i>Juglans</i> .		



Deciduous Shrubs

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum. *Aralia.* Rapid-growing; graceful habit; dark green foliage. Valuable for shady places.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

Almond. See *Prunus*.

Althea. See *Hibiscus*.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. *Downy Shadblow.* White flowers in early May, followed by red fruit.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
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Aralia. See *Acanthopanax*.

ARONIA arbutifolia. *Red Chokeberry.* A native shrub of medium size. Much planted for its attractive white flowers and abundant clusters of red fruit in autumn.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

Arrowwood. See *Viburnum dentatum*.

AZALEA arborescens. *Sweet Azalea.* Fragrant white flowers in June; foliage rich bronze in fall.

1½ to 2 feet, B&B.....	2 50	22 50
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A. calandulacea. *Flame Azalea.* Brilliant shades of yellow to orange; flowers in May.

1½ to 2 feet, B&B.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ feet, B&B.....	3 50	32 50

A. kaempferi. *Torch Azalea.* The foliage remains on all winter in sheltered locations. Flowers vary from light pink to rose.

1 to 1½ feet, B&B.....	2 50	22 50
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A. mollis. *Chinese Azalea.* Bushy habit; flowers yellow to deep rose.

12 to 15 inches, B&B.....	2 50	22 50
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A. nudiflora. *Pinksterbloom.* Our native Honeysuckle. Deep pink flowers in May.

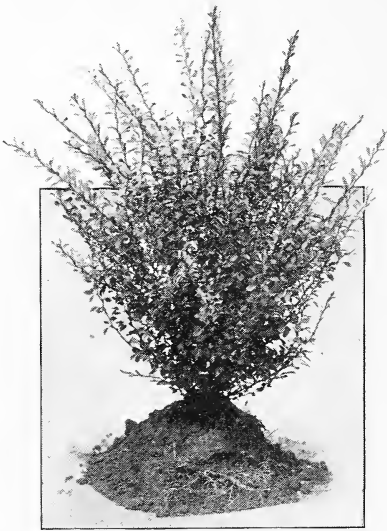
1½ to 2 feet, B&B.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 2½ feet, B&B.....	2 50	22 50

Azalea vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. Graceful shrub, bearing shell-pink blooms in May. Foliage rich red in autumn.			Each	10
1 to 1½ feet, B&B.....	\$2 50			\$22 50
A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. Fragrant white flowers in July. Useful for moist grounds.				
1½ to 2 feet, B&B.....	2 50			22 50
A. yodogawa. Yodogawa Azalea. Double, deep lilac flowers in early May. One of the earliest Azaleas to bloom.				
15 to 18 inches, B&B.....	2 50			22 50
Barberry. See <i>Berberis</i> .				
Bayberry. See <i>Myrica</i> .				
BENZOIN aestivale. Spicebush. Small yellow flowers in early spring; bright red berries in fall.				
2 to 3 feet.....	75			6 00
BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. For hedges, group plantings, and specimens, this is the most popular plant in America. Will thrive in shady places. In autumn the foliage turns to brilliant shades of crimson and bronze, and holds the color until well into the winter. Bright scarlet berries add color all winter. When in doubt, plant Japanese Barberry.				
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$22.50 per 100..	35		3 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$35 per 100..	50		4 00
Blueberry. See <i>Vaccinium</i> .				
Box-Barberry. See <i>Berberis Thunbergi nana</i> , page 20.				
BUDDLEIA davidi magnifica. Oxeye Butterflybush. Long spikes of lilac-blue flowers from midsummer until late.				
2-year plants.....	50			4 00
Butterflybush. See <i>Buddleia</i> .				
Buttonbush. See <i>Cephalanthus</i> .				
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common Sweetshrub. Fragrant, chocolate-colored blooms.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	50			3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75			6 00
CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea-tree. A hardy, upright-growing shrub with small, compound foliage, and bearing a profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers that are very attractive among the small foliage.				
2 to 3 feet.....	50			4 00
CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Common Buttonbush. Large clusters of white, ball-shaped flowers in July; prefers moist location.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	35			3 00
Cherry. See <i>Prunus tomentosum</i> .				
CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringetree. Tall-growing shrub with fringe-like white flowers in June.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 00			9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50			12 50
Chokeberry. See <i>Aronia</i> .				
CLETHRA alnifolia. Summersweet. Fragrant white flowers in midsummer. Valuable for moist places.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	35			3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50			4 00
Coralberry. See <i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> .				
CORNUS alba. Tatarian Dogwood. The branches are bright coral-red.				
2 to 3 feet.....	50			4 00
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. Upright habit, white flowers in clusters, followed by white berries in Fall.				
2 to 3 feet.....	50			4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75			6 00
C. stolonifera lutea. Goldentwig Dogwood. A striking variety with yellow twigs.				
2 to 3 feet.....	50			4 00

BOX-BARBERRY

Berberis Thunbergi nana

A new type of Barberry for low hedges, for edging a path, or for lining a flower-bed



Typical plant of Box-Barberry

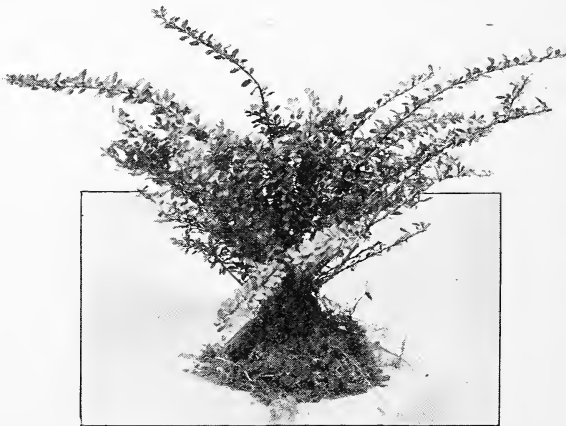
Compare the type of growth with the Japanese Barberry below

This new Box-Barberry was introduced by The Elm City Nursery Co. in 1916. Almost immediately it became popular for hedges and formal garden-edging purposes. It is fully equal to Boxwood in all places, and in northern gardens is superior to Boxwood because of its hardiness.

Box-Barberry is quite dwarf, rarely more than a foot high. The foliage resembles *Berberis Thunbergi*, but is much smaller. In spring and summer the foliage is deep green, but as cool weather comes on in the fall, changes to crimson, like the ordinary type of Barberry. The plants can be sheared or allowed to grow naturally—in either instance they are dainty and effective.

Box-Barberry is fully as hardy as the other varieties and has successfully withstood the severe climates of the northern lake region and Canada.

	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches, 2-year.....	\$25 00	\$225 00
8 to 12 inches, 3-year.....	30 00	275 00



Plant of Japanese Barberry

COTONEASTER divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster.

Graceful, spreading branches; small shiny leaves; bright red fruit in the fall.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00

C. foveolata. Upright habit; rich, green foliage, turning to yellow in fall; abundance of black fruit.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 50	22 50

C. horizontalis. See Evergreen Shrubs.**Cranberrybush. See Viburnum opulus.****CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. Medium-growing shrub; green glossy foliage; scarlet blooms in early spring.**

1½ to 2 feet.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00

C. japonica umbilicata. Navel Flowering Quince. Similar habit to preceding, but with rose-colored flowers.

1½ to 2 feet.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00

Deutzia**DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. Dwarf shrub of graceful habit, with single white flowers in May.**

12 to 15 inches.....	75	6 00
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D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. Medium grower of upright habit; long spikes of white flowers.

1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00

D. scabra crenata magnifica. The most beautiful of the tall-growing Deutzias. Full trusses of double, pure white flowers.

3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
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D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. White Deutzia. Tall, graceful shrub with double white flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

D. scabra plena. Double Rose Deutzia. Tall grower, double pink flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

DIRCA palustris. Leatherwood. Compact shrub with tough, fibrous bark; abundance of small yellowish flowers in early spring.

1½ to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	2 00	17 50

Dogwood. See Cornus.**Elder. See Sambucus.****ELAEAGNUS angustifolia. Russian-olive. A beautiful ornamental shrub with handsome foliage of silvery hue; white, fragrant flowers and yellow fruit.**

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
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E. umbellata. Autumn Elaeagnus. Tall, spreading shrub with yellowish brown twigs. The flowers are yellowish white, appearing in May. Oval, scarlet fruits in September.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus. A vigorous, strong-growing shrub with corky, winged branches. The rich, dark green leaves turn to a deep crimson in the fall.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 50

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Common Pearlbush. A tall, rapid-growing shrub, covered in early summer with white star-like flowers.

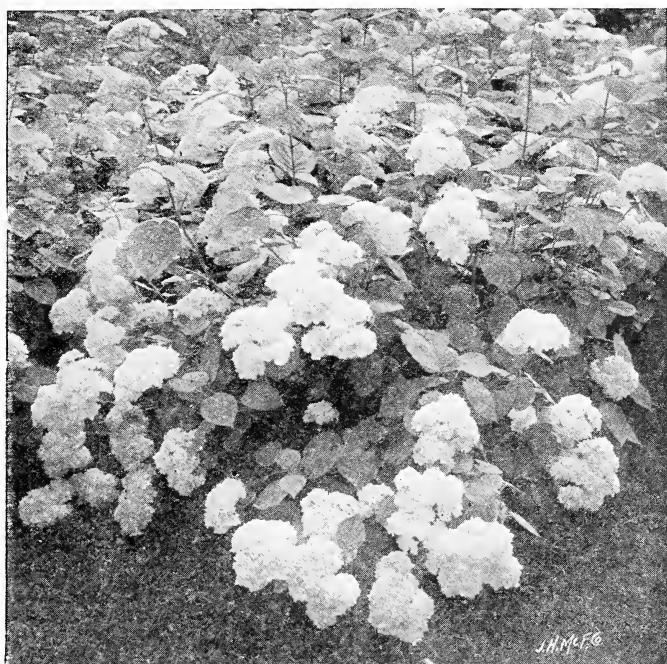
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
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False Spiraea. See Sorbaria.

FORSYTHIA intermedia. <i>Border Forsythia.</i> Hybrid garden form and extremely free blooming. One of the best.			
2 to 3 feet.....	Each \$0 50	10	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75		6 00
F. suspensa. <i>Weeping Forsythia.</i> A wealth of slender, vine-like branches and golden bell-like blossoms.			
2 to 3 feet.....	50		4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75		6 00
F. suspensa fortunei. <i>Fortune Forsythia.</i> More upright, vigorous growth than <i>Suspensa</i> .			
2 to 3 feet.....	50		4 00
Fringetree. See <i>Chionanthus</i> .			
HALESIA tetraptera. <i>Great Silverbell.</i> A shrub-like tree with an abundance of white, bell-shaped flowers in early spring.			
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00		9 00
HAMAMELIS virginiana. <i>Common Witch-hazel.</i> Tall, native shrub with yellow flowers in the late fall.			
2 to 3 feet.....	75		6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00		9 00
HIBISCUS syriacus. <i>Shrub-althea.</i> Old-fashion garden shrubs, blooming in August and September.			
2 to 3 feet.....	75		6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00		9 00
6 to 8 feet.....	2 50		20 00
Comte de Haimont. Light pink.			
2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.			
Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white.			
2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, 6 to 8 feet.			
Paeoniæflora. Rosy purple.			
2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, 6 to 8 feet.			
Honeysuckle. See <i>Lonicera</i> .			
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. <i>Snowhill Hydrangea.</i> Abundance of showy white snowball-like flowers in July. Does well in shady places.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	50		4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75		6 00
H. paniculata grandiflora. <i>Hydrangea Peegee.</i> The well-known autumn-blooming variety; extra-large blossoms, turning pink late in the fall.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	50		4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75		6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00		9 00
3 to 4 feet, tree form.....	1 50		12 50
H. quercifolia. <i>Oakleaf Hydrangea.</i> A handsome, spreading shrub with striking foliage which turns to rich crimson in autumn.			
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00		9 00
HYPERICUM densiflorum. <i>St. Johnswort.</i> Clusters of bright yellow blooms in midsummer. Narrow, glossy green foliage.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	50		4 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75		6 00
ILEX verticillata. <i>Common Winterberry.</i> A deciduous Holly much planted for its red berries in autumn. Thrives in damp soil.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	75		6 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00		7 50
Indigobush. See <i>Amorpha</i> .			
Japan Quince. See <i>Cydonia</i> .			
Jetbead. See <i>Rhodotypos</i> .			
Leatherwood. See <i>Dirca</i> .			

Ligustrum • Privet

LIGUSTRUM amurense. <i>Amur Privet.</i> An upright Privet which is hardier than California but has smaller foliage. Valuable as a hedge plant or tall screen.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	Each \$0 25	10	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35		25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50		35 00



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

Ligustrum ibolium. *Ibolium Privet.* A cross between Ibota and California Privet. It has the attractive dark green leaves of the California and is of a more branching habit, making a more compact hedge in less time. Reports that Ibolium show no signs of winter injury, when California has been killed to the ground, are being received from many places in the New England and Middle States.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$120 per 1,000..		\$15 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$175 per 1,000..		20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	\$200 per 1,000..		25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	\$250 per 1,000..		35 00

L. ibota. *Ibota Privet.* Strong-growing, spreading shrub, with graceful branches; white flowers in June, followed by black berries in fall. Unexcelled for tall informal hedge or shrub border.

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	35 00

L. ibota regelianum. *Regel Privet.* Low-spreading shrub with pendant branches. Valuable for hedge and border planting. Foliage assumes rich tints in autumn.

1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet.* This shrub is now in universal demand for hedge purposes. It will thrive almost everywhere, even in the crowded city atmosphere and at the seashore.

1 to 1½ feet.....	\$50 per 1,000..	1 00	6 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$60 per 1,000..	1 20	8 00
2 to 3 feet.....	\$85 per 1,000..	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	\$120 per 1,000..	2 00	15 00

Lilac. See Syringa.

Lonicera • Honeysuckle

LONICERA bella albida. *White Belle Honeysuckle.* Tall shrub of graceful habit; white flowers in spring followed by showy red fruit by midsummer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

L. fragrantissima. *Winter Honeysuckle.* A tall, broad-spreading shrub with rich green foliage and sweet-scented flowers in early spring.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
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L. morrowi. *Morrow Honeysuckle.* A graceful shrub of medium height, with bluish green foliage. An abundance of red fruits stud the branches in early fall.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
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L. tatarica. *Tatarian Honeysuckle.* Well-known Bush Honeysuckle; white flowers in June; red fruit in early autumn.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

L. tatarica rosea. *Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle.* Form of preceding, with pink flowers freely produced.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

L. xylosteum. *European Fly Honeysuckle.* Of medium growth with yellowish white flowers followed by dark red berries.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
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Mockorange. See *Philadelphus*.

MYRICA carolinensis. *Northern Bayberry.* Low, spreading native shrub with rich green foliage, bearing an abundance of bluish white berries, which are frequently used for winter decoration.

1½ to 2 feet.....	75	6 00
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Nannyberry. See *Viburnum lentago*.

Ninebark. See *Physocarpus*.

Pearlbush. See *Exochorda*.

Pea-tree. See *Caragana*.

Philadelphus. New and Rare Varieties

Albatre. Extremely free flowering, resembling *Virginal* in this respect. The branches are quite slender, droop gracefully, and carry dense panicles of double, pure white flowers; now and then a few single flowers may be found with the double specimens. The shrub is only moderately tall.

1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Avalanche. Large, fragrant, snowy white flowers are carried on slender, arching branches. Shrubs grow 6 to 8 feet high.

2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Glacier. A new variety usually growing 5 to 6 feet high. The extremely attractive and beautiful flowers are double, rich cream color, and carried in clusters of six or seven, giving the appearance of one enormous bloom.

1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Manteau d'Hermine. A new pure white variety, of dwarf habit, with slender, drooping branches well covered with sweet-scented flowers.

2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Norma. One of Lemoine's new French Hybrids. The flowers are single, very large, and pure white. An extremely desirable variety because of the freedom of bloom.

1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Virginal. This desirable Mockorange is one of the best flowering shrubs introduced in recent years; vigorous growth; dark green foliage; large, fragrant, semi-double flowers.

1½ to 2 feet, 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.



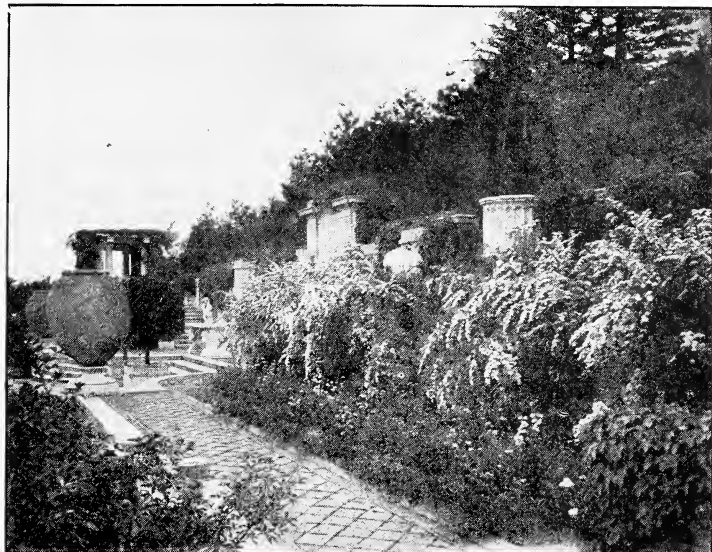
Philadelphus coronarius

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. True old-fashioned sweet Syringa; medium height. The most fragrant of all.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	Each \$0 50	10 \$4 00
P. coronarius aureus. Golden Mockorange. Of compact habit; bright yellow foliage.		
1 to 1½ feet.....	75	6 00
P. falconeri. Star Mockorange. A graceful shrub with arching branches covered with pure white starry flowers in May.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mockorange. Graceful, slender habit; producing an abundance of pure white flowers.		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
P. nivalis. Snowbank Mockorange. Vigorous; graceful; pure white; fragrant.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
P. speciosissimus. Roundleaf Mockorange. Rich green, glossy leaves, large white flowers, fragrant.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
PHOTINIA villosa. Upright shrub with glossy foliage and bright red fruits in fall.		
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius. Common Ninebark. A vigorous-growing shrub, useful for screen planting. Clusters of small white flowers in June.		
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
Plum. See Prunus.		
Privet. See Ligustrum.		

PRUNUS glandulosa. <i>Pink-flowering Almond.</i> Beautiful double pink flowers in early spring.		
2 to 3 feet.....	Each \$1.00	10 \$7 50
P. tomentosa. <i>Nanking Cherry.</i> Tall shrub with arching branches which are completely covered with delicate pink blossoms in early spring.		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
P. triloba. <i>Flowering Plum.</i> Shrub of medium size, with double pink flowers in early spring.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	10 00
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. <i>Jetbead.</i> Medium-sized shrub, bearing single white flowers followed by black berries.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00
RHUS cotinus. <i>Common Smoketree.</i> An old-fashioned shrub with purplish clusters of fine flowers.		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
R. typhina laciniata. <i>Shredded Sumac.</i> Fern-like foliage which turns a rich crimson in autumn.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
Roses, Native and Species. See <i>Roses</i> , page 46.		
Russian-olive. See <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .		
SAMBUCUS canadensis. <i>American Elder.</i> Vigorous, large-growing shrub, adapted to border.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	5 00
S. canadensis acutiloba. <i>Cutleaf American Elder.</i> Similar to the above, but with finely cut foliage, rivaling the ferns in its delicacy.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	5 00
S. canadensis aurea. <i>Golden American Elder.</i> Same type as the American Elder, but foliage of a lovely golden color which is retained throughout the season.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
Shadblow. See <i>Amelanchier</i> .		
Silverbell. See <i>Halesia</i> .		
Smoketree. See <i>Rhus cotinus</i> .		
Snowball. See <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> .		
Snowberry. See <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> .		
SORBARIA aitchisoni. <i>Kashmir False-spirea.</i> Graceful shrub with sumac-like leaves; showy blossoms in July.		
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00
Spicebush. See <i>Benzoin</i> .		

Spiraea

SPIRAEA arguta. <i>Garland Spirea.</i> Resembles Thunbergi in habit, but a better flowering variety.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
S. bumalda, A. Waterer. <i>Crimson Summer Spirea.</i> A most desirable variety, having deep, red flowers.		
1 to 1½ feet.....	50	4 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	75	6 00
S. japonica ovalifolia. <i>White Japanese Spirea.</i> Low-growing shrub; dense corymbs of white flowers on terminals.		
1 to 1½ feet.....	50	4 00
S. prunifolia plena. <i>Double Bridalwreath.</i> Very erect, tall shrub, covered in May with small, double, white flowers.		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
S. thunbergi. <i>Thunberg Spirea.</i> A charming Spirea of graceful form and abundant white blooms. Desirable for its showy autumn tints.		
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00



Spiraea vanhouttei

Spiraea vanhouttei. *Vanhoutte Spirea.* The most beautiful of all the Spireas, both in flower and foliage. Graceful, drooping habit, loaded with round clusters of white flowers.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. *Cutleaf Stephanandra.*

Graceful shrub; pendant branches and delicate fern-like foliage.

1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00
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St. Johnswort. See *Hypericum*.

Sweetshrub. See *Calycanthus*.

Sumac. See *Rhus*.

Summersweet. See *Clethra*.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. *Common Snowberry.*

Slender shrub, bearing clusters of waxy white fruits late in the fall.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

S. vulgaris. *Coralberry.* One of the best shrubs, with its attractive red fruits. Especially desirable for shady places but equally good in sunlight.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

Syringa • Lilac

SYRINGA chinensis (rothomagensis). *Chinese Lilac.*

A tall-growing shrub of graceful habit, with purple flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	8 50

S. japonica. *Japanese Tree Lilac.* A stately tree-like shrub. Large white blossoms in July.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
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S. josikaea. *Hungarian Lilac.* Glossy foliage; flowers a clear blue; later blooming than the common Lilac.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
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S. persica. *Persian Lilac.* A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches and pale lilac flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
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Syringa persica alba. White Persian Lilac. Graceful habit; produces an abundance of white flowers.			Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 00		
S. villosa. Late Lilac. Late bloomer of delicate pink color.				
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00		
S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. Probably the best known of all shrubs. Very effective in large groupings. Makes an excellent hedge.				
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	7 50		
S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. The old White Lilac, growing oftentimes to tree-like proportions.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
S. vulgaris hybrids. Lilacs, named varieties. These new varieties are all very beautiful, ranging in color from pure white to a deep purple.				
Alphonse Lavalle. Double; blue, shaded violet.	Mme. Lemoine. Double; creamy white.			
2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.	2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.			
Ludwig Spaeth. Single; dark purple.	Pres. Carnot. Double; pale blue.			
2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.	2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.			
Marie Legraye. Single; pure white.	Pres. Grevy. Double; light blue.			
2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.	2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.			
Mme. Florent Stepman. Single; white.	Pres. Massart. Single; deep wine-red.			
2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.	2 to 3 feet.			
	Pyramidalis. Double; rosy blue.			
	2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.			

Prices on above named Lilacs, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10;
3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. An unusually attractive shrub with long, feathery spikes of light green foliage; delicate pink flowers.			Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00		
T. odessana. Odessa Tamarix. Similar to above, with silvery gray foliage and lavender flowers.				
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00		
VACCINIUM corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry. Hand-some pinkish white flowers; edible blue berries; will grow in moist or dry soils.				
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50		
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50		

Viburnum

VIBURNUM carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. A beautiful variety, bearing small clusters of sweet-scented white flowers.				
12 to 15 inches.....	1 50			
V. cassinoides. Withe-rod. A native variety; cream-colored blossoms followed by most attractive fruit, ranging from pink to deep red.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
V. dentatum. Arrowwood. A vigorous grower; white flowers followed by black fruit. Does well in moist ground.				
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
V. lantana. Wayfaring-tree. Tall-growing shrub; silvery cut foliage. Produces an abundance of large black fruits.				
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
V. lentago. Nannyberry. Tall-growing. The young foliage has a bronze cast, later turning to rich green.				
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00		
V. opulus. European Cranberrybush. White, flat flowers, followed by large red fruits closely resembling cranberries.				
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00		
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00		



Lilac, Marie Legraye

- Viburnum plicatum.** *Japanese Snowball.* Large cluster of pure white flowers in May; rich dark green foliage. Each 10
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1 00 \$8 00
 3 to 4 feet.....1 50 12 50
- V. sieboldi.** *Sieboldi Viburnum.* One of the handsomest of all shrubs, having glossy green foliage, single white flowers, and most gorgeous fruit, first turning yellow, then orange, red, and black. 2 to 3 feet.... 75 6 00
 3 to 4 feet.....1 00 9 00
- V. tomentosum.** *Doublefile Viburnum.* Similar in habit to Plicatum but having single flowers; foliage turns to rich bronzy tints in autumn. 75 6 00
 2 to 3 feet.....
- Wayfaring-tree.** See *Viburnum lantana*.

Weigela

- WEIGELA, Eva Rathke.** *Carmine Weigela.* The most showy of all Weigelas; rather dwarf in habit. Deep red flowers appearing throughout the summer.
 1½ to 2 feet..... 75 6 00
 2 to 3 feet.....1 00 9 00
- W. hybrida candida.** *Snow Weigela.* Tall-growing; pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 50
- W. rosea.** *Pink Weigela.* Moderately dwarf; flowers a very light pleasing pink. 2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 50
 3 to 4 feet..... 75 6 00
- W. rosea variegata.** Variegated leaved form of the preceding.
 2 to 3 feet..... 75 6 00
- Winterberry.** See *Ilex*. **Withe-rod.** See *Viburnum cassinoides*.
Witch-hazel. See *Hamamelis*. **Yellowroot.** See *Zanthorhiza*.
- ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia.** *Yellowroot.* Dwarf shrub useful for ground-cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade. 12 to 15 inches.....\$0 50 10 \$3 50



Clematis paniculata

Vines

ACTINIDIA arguta. <i>Bower Actinidia.</i> Rapid-growing vine with dark green foliage. Valuable for arbors.	Each	10
2-year.....	\$1 00	
AKEBIA quinata. <i>Fiveleaf Akebia.</i> A dainty vine for the arbor, with shiny, five-lobed leaves.		
2 to 3 feet.....	75	\$6 00
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. <i>Virginia Creeper.</i> Rapid-growing vine for covering fences, rocks, slopes, and banks.		
2 to 3 feet.....	35	2 50
A. quinquefolia engelmanni. <i>Engelmann Creeper.</i> Similar to above, but with smaller leaves. Will cling to walls.		
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
A. tricuspidata. <i>Boston Ivy; Japanese Creeper.</i> The most popular vine for climbing and clinging to walls.		
2-year.....	60	5 00
ARISTOLOCHIA siphocampylus. <i>Dutchmans-pipe.</i> A vigorous and rapid-growing vine with large, light green leaves.		
2-year.....	1 50	12 50
BIGNONIA radicans. <i>Trumpet creeper.</i> Desirable vine with brilliant red, trumpet-like flowers.		
2-year.....	50	4 00
Bittersweet. See <i>Celastrus</i> .		
Boston Ivy. See <i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i> .		
CELASTRUS orbiculatus. <i>Oriental Bittersweet.</i> Brilliant red fruit in autumn.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 50
C. scandens. <i>American Bittersweet.</i> Rapid-growing; orange-yellow fruit. Valuable for covering stone walls and slopes.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 50
CLEMATIS crispa. <i>Curly Clematis.</i> An old-fashioned garden favorite, producing rather long, individual flowers of various shades of blue.		
2-year.....	75	6 00
C. hybrids. <i>Large-flowering Clematis.</i> Henry, White; Jackmani, Purple; Mme. Edouard André, Wine-red; Ramona, Lavender.		
2-year.....	1 00	8 50
C. paniculata. <i>Sweet Autumn Clematis.</i> Handsome foliage; abundance of pure white flowers in August.		
2-year.....	50	4 00
3-year.....	75	6 00

Clematis texensis (coccinea). <i>Scarlet Clematis</i> . A handsome vine with bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Each 10		
2-year.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
Dutchmans-pipe . See <i>Aristolochia</i> .		
English Ivy . See <i>Hedera helix</i> .		
HEDERA helix . <i>English Ivy</i> . Useful, evergreen climbing vine for shady places.		
2 feet, from 4-inch pots.....	75	6 00
Honeysuckle . See <i>Lonicera</i> .		
HYDRANGEA petiolaris . <i>Climbing Hydrangea</i> . A vine little known but of unusual merit, having well-defined Hydrangea blossoms and rich, glossy leaves.		
Pot plants.....	1 50	
Japanese Creeper . See <i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i> .		
Japan Ivy . See <i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i> .		
LONICERA japonica halliana . <i>Hall Japanese Honeysuckle</i> . Dark green foliage; fragrant yellow and white flowers. Valuable for dense screen on lattice, or as a ground-cover under trees.		
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
LYCIUM chinense . <i>Chinese Matrimony-vine</i> . Hardy, vigorous plant suitable for embankments.		
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
Matrimony-vine . See <i>Lycium</i> .		
POLYGONUM auberti . <i>China Fleecevine</i> . One of the most desirable flowering climbers, producing, through the summer and fall, great sprays of white flowers.		
2-year.....	1 00	9 00
Tecoma . See <i>Bignonia</i> .		
Trumpetcreeper . See <i>Bignonia</i> .		
Virginia Creeper . See <i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i> .		
WISTERIA multijuga . <i>Longcluster Wisteria</i> . A Japanese species with long racemes of purple flowers.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	17 50
W. sinensis . <i>Chinese Wisteria</i> . The common purple Wisteria with the short, compact blooms.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
W. sinensis alba . <i>White Chinese Wisteria</i> . Less vigorous grower than preceding; white blooms.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00



Lonicera japonica halliana



A mixed Perennial border is always interesting

Herbaceous Perennials

Most varieties of hardy plants are thoroughly at home in New England. In spite of the sharp winters, the roots need little, if any, protection, although a little mulch of leaves or straw is always of benefit. Hardy Perennials give more genuine satisfaction, because of the freedom of growth and charm of color, than almost anything else in the whole plant kingdom.

Strong, field-grown plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10,
\$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

ACHILLEA ptarmica, *Boule de Neige*. *Sneezewort*. A new variety with double white flowers; good for cutting. 1 to 2 ft. June to Sept.

ACONITUM autumnale. *Autumn Monkshood*. A tall variety with dark blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. fisheri. *Azure Monkshood*. A dwarf variety, 1½ feet high, with pale blue flowers. Valuable for planting in semi-shade. Sept., Oct. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

AEGOPODIUM podagraria variegatum. *Silveredge Goutweed*. Splendid for covering the ground under trees and high shrubs; rapid growing; variegated foliage. 1 ft.

ALTHAEA rosea. *Hollyhock*. The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite and should be planted more extensively.

Double Pink, Red, White, and Single, mixed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Alumroot. See *Heuchera americana*.

ALYSSUM saxatile. *Goldentuft*. A fine little plant for the rock-garden or as a foreground plant in the border; yellow blooms. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ANCHUSA italica, *Dropmore*. *Dropmore Bugloss*. An effective plant with pretty gentian-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ANEMONE japonica. *Japanese Anemone*. Will do well in any good garden soil that is well drained. Should be covered in winter. Blooms from late August until frost. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Alba. Pure white.

Queen Charlotte. Semi-double; pink.

Rubra. Rosy red.

Whirlwind. Semi-double; white.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria kelwayi. *Kelway Camomile*. Finely cut foliage; golden yellow blooms produced all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Hardy Asters

AQUILEGIA caerulea. Colorado Columbine. As a cut-flower, the Long-spurred Aquilegias are unexcelled and they have a long flowering season. Deep blue. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A., Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. The very best of the Long-spurred Hybrids, and come in various shades. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. vulgaris hybrids. Various shades from light pink to dark maroon.

A. vulgaris nivea. Munstead White Columbine. Pure white flowers.

ARTEMISIA vulgaris lactiflora. White Mugwort. A tall-growing plant with fine-cut foliage and very fragrant, small white flowers. 4 ft. Aug., Sept.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Butterflyweed. A beautiful native plant with bright orange flowers. 2 ft. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ASTERS, HYBRID. Hardy Asters. Every garden should have a few of these plants. They bloom when other flowers are scarce and are very good for massing. Sept., Oct.

Climax. One of the best in cultivation. Large lavender-blue flowers with golden yellow centers. 4 to 5 ft.

Glen Eyrie. A very effective variety, bearing large mauve-pink flowers. 6 to 7 ft.

Mrs. F. W. Rayner. Large, rosy crimson flowers. 4 ft.

ASTER novae-angliae. New England Aster. Large purple flowers with yellow centers.

A. novae-angliae roseus. Rosy New England Aster. A pink variety of one of the best-known native Asters. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. subcaeruleus. India Aster. Large, bluish violet flowers 3 inches across. 10 to 12 in. June, July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. tataricus. Tatarian Aster. An excellent hardy Aster for the perennial border. Flowers blue or purplish. 3 to 5 ft. Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ASTILBE chinensis. Chinese Astilbe. Large heads of silvery pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. arendsi Hybrids. The following varieties of hardy hybrid Astilbes will thrive in any good rich soil, if given plenty of water during the growing season. Flowers freely produced on showy panicles. June, July.

Juno. Violet-rose plumes; strong, upright growth.

Kriemhilde. Salmon-rose. Very good variety.

Rose Pearl. Shell-pink; pyramidal trusses.
35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Babysbreath. See *Gypsophila*.

Balloonflower. See *Platycodon*.

Beebalm. See *Monarda*.

Bellflower. See *Campanula carpatica*.

Betony. See *Stachys*.

Bleedingheart. See *Dicentra*



Hardy Chrysanthemums

BOLTONIA *asteroides*. *White Boltonia*. Pure white, aster-like flowers produced in great profusion; fine for cutting. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

B. *latisquama*. *Violet Boltonia*. A form of the above with pinkish lavender flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Bushclover. See *Lespedeza*.

Buttercup. See *Ranunculus*.

Butterflyweed. See *Asclepias*.

Camomile. See *Anthemis*.

CAMPANULA *carpatica*. *Carpathian Bellflower*. A dwarf variety, growing 8 inches high, with clear blue flowers on erect stems. As an edging plant, for the hardy border or rock-garden, it is unsurpassed.

C. *carpatica alba*. *White Carpathian Bellflower*. A pure white form of the preceding.

C. *medium*. *Canterbury-bells*. White, pink, and blue. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. *persicifolia*. *Peachleaf Bellflower*. Blue, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower-spike. 3 ft. June, July.

C. *persicifolia alba*. *White Peachleaf Bellflower*. White form of above.

C. *pyramidalis*. *Chimney Bellflower*. Forms a tall, pyramidal plant with spikes of light blue flowers. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Campion. See *Lychnis*.

Candytuft. See *Iberis*.

Canterbury-bells. See *Campanula medium*.

Cardinalflower. See *Lobelia*.

Cattail Gayfeather. See *Liatris*.

CERASTIUM *tomentosum*. *Snow-in-summer*. Silvery foliage with white, satiny flowers. Fine for rockery. 8 in. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY. When all other flowers in the garden have been browned by the frost, the Hardy Chrysanthemums burst forth in a profusion of bloom and color. They grow best when planted in a sheltered location, in a light sandy loam where the water does not stand. Mulch plants during the winter.

Alice Howell. Large, single, orange-yellow flowers; early.

Autumn Glow. Large; red.

Brown Bessie. (Pompon.) Reddish bronze.

Chaldon. Reddish crimson, with gold tips; large.

Framfield. Purest white; very early.

Harvest Moon. (Pompon.) Pure golden yellow.

Homestead. Silvery mauve.

Maduse. Terra-cotta-bronze.

Maid of Kent. (Pompon.) White.

Le Pactole. Large, bronzy yellow flower.

Normandie. Cream-white, yellow center; early.

Ruth Cumming. Glowing reddish bronze.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10,
\$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

Chrysanthemum maximum hybridum. *Shasta Daisy.* Pure white, daisy-like flowers 4 inches in diameter. 1 to 2 ft. June to Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Columbine. See *Aquilegia*.

Coneflower. See *Echinacea*.

CLEMATIS davidiana. Flowers are tubular in form and a delicate lavender-blue in color; quite sweetly scented. August and September. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-valley.* A popular favorite. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Coralbells. See *Heuchera*.

Coral Lily. See *Lilium tenuifolium*.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Lance Coreopsis.* One of the best golden yellow flowers for the garden. Excellent for cut-flowers. 2 to 3 ft. June to Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. verticillata. *Threadleaf Coreopsis.* Rich golden yellow flowers; cut foliage. 2 ft. July to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Daylily. See *Hemerocallis*.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur.* Our best blue flowers for cutting, and should be planted freely. Thrives in well-fertilized soil. 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

D. belladonna. Light sky-blue.

D. bellamosa. Dark blue.

DIANTHUS allwoodi. *Hardy Pinks.* A new addition to our list of hardy garden plants. They are almost as large as the carnation and very fragrant. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Harold. Pure white; large; double.

Jean. White, with crimson center; double.

Mary. Delicate rose-pink, maroon center; double.

D. barbatus. *Sweet-william.* The old-fashioned Sweet-william should not be forgotten for the garden. It is hard to find anything that will surpass it. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

D. chinensis heddewigi. *Heddewig Pink.* Very large flowers of brilliant colors, from pure white to rich crimson; some are laced or striped. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. plumarius. *Grass Pinks.* Large, fragrant flowers on long stems. Very good for rockeries. 1½ ft. June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. plumarius, Essex Witch. Delicate pink; finely fringed.

D. plumarius, Her Majesty. Large; pure white.

DICENTRA eximia. *Fringed Bleedingheart.* A dwarf-growing variety with beautiful finely cut foliage and short racemes of purplish red flowers. 1½ ft. All summer. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. spectabilis. *Bleedingheart.* An old-fashioned favorite. Prefers semi-shade and plenty of moisture. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

DICTAMNUS albus. *Gasplant.* The most satisfactory hardy plant in cultivation. It has rich green foliage and curious white flowers. 2 to 3 ft. June. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

D. albus ruber. *Purple Gasplant.* A pink form of the preceding. 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

DIGITALIS purpurea. *Common Foxglove.* An old-fashioned border plant; purple flowers with spotted throats. 3 to 5 ft. June, July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. purpurea alba. *Common White Foxglove.* White form of above. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

DORONICUM caucasicum. *Caucasian Leopardbane.* Large, bright yellow flowers in early spring; valuable for cutting. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ECHINACEA purpurea. *Coneflower.* Crimson-purple flower with a dark cone in the center. Good for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July to Sept.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum. *Mistflower.* A pretty, plant with light blue flowers similar to ageratum. 1 to 1½ ft. August till frost.

False-dragonhead. See *Physostegia*.

FILIPENDULA ulmaria plena. *Double European Meadowsweet.* Beautiful fern-like foliage. Double white flowers produced on spikes. 2 to 3 ft. May, June.

Flax. See *Linum*.

Forget-me-not. See *Myosotis*.

Foxglove. See *Digitalis*.

Funkia. See *Hosta*.

GAILLARDIA aristata. *Common Perennial Gaillardia.* Showiest of hardy perennials, producing yellow flowers splashed with red. Blooms the entire season, from June. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Gasplant. See *Dictamnus*.



Giant Mallow Marvel

GERANIUM ibericum platypetalum. *Iberian Cranesbill.* Very free-flowering; large, rosy purple flowers. 1½ ft. June, July.

GEUM montanum. *Mountain Avens.* Orange flowers; suitable for rockery. 2 ft. Blooms greater part of the season.

Goldentuft. See *Alyssum*.

Grass Pink. See *Dianthus plumarius*.

Goutweed. See *Aegopodium*.

Greek-valerian. See *Polemonium*.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. *Babysbreath.* An excellent plant for the hardy border or rockery. The small, minute flowers, if cut and dried, will keep indefinitely.

G. paniculata florepleno. *Double Babysbreath.* Double form of the above. Very much superior to the single variety. 60 cts. each \$5 for 10.

HELENIUM autumnale. *Common Sneezeweed.* Desirable border plant with golden yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

H., Riverton Beauty. Rich, lemon-yellow with large, dark center. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

H., Riverton Gem. A new variety; terra-cotta changing to wallflower-red. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Hemerocallis • Daylily

All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are perfectly hardy and may readily be naturalized along streams or in moist places. The newer sorts are great improvements over the old familiar type—they are more richly colored and the flowers are considerably larger. The blooming period is from May to August, with the greater part of the bloom in June and July.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Dr. Regel. Orange-yellow.

Flava. Lemon Daylily. Clear lemon-yellow.

Fulva. Tawny Daylily. Coppery orange.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10,
\$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

HEMEROCALLIS, continued

Fulva kwanso. Double Tawny Daylily. Rich orange-red.

Luteola. Golden Daylily. Bright golden yellow.

Middendorffi. Amur Daylily. Golden yellow.

Thunbergi. Japanese Daylily. Lemon-yellow.

HEUCHERA americana. *American Alumroot.* A native plant with mottled foliage and bright pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft. July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

H. brizoides. *Pinkbells.* New. It has the same foliage as *Heuchera sanguinea*, but the color is not as brilliant, though it produces many more flowers. 18 in. June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

H. sanguinea. *Coralbells.* Small coral-red flowers produced in loose clusters. 1½ ft. July to Oct. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HIBISCUS HYBRID, Red Marvel. *Red Rosemallow.* Large flowers in shades of crimson and pink. 3 to 5 ft. Aug., Sept.

H. moscheutos. *Common Rosemallow.* Large, bright pink flowers. 5 ft. July, Aug.

H. oculiroseus. *Crimson-eye Rosemallow.* Pure white flowers, with deep crimson eye. 3 to 4 ft. Aug., Sept.

Hollyhock. See *Althæa*.

HOSTA (Funkia) cærulea. *Blue Plantainlily.* Flowers light blue.

H. lancifolia undulata. *Wavyleaf Plantainlily.* Leaves variegated white and green.

H. plantaginea. *White Plantainlily.* Flowers purest white.

IBERIS sempervirens. *Evergreen Candytuft.* A very desirable dwarf plant with evergreen foliage and masses of white flowers. 8 to 10 in. April, May. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Iris germanica • German Iris

The Iris is one of the finest of our hardy plants, with orchid-like flowers ranging in color from white through mauve to deep blue and purple. Not particular as to soil or location, except they want sunshine a part of the day.

RATINGS. The figures given after each variety are the ratings given by the American Iris Society in 1921. 9.5 is almost perfect; 9.0 very fine; 8.0 very good; 7.0 good. Note the uniform high rating of the following:

In the descriptions, S. is used to signify standards, or the erect petals; F. falls, or the drooping petals.

Choice New Introductions

Ambassadeur. (Vilm., 1921.) 9.4. S. smoky lavender; F. velvety purple-maroon. A regal flower. One of the best of the newer varieties. 40 in. \$1 each.

Cecil Minturn. (Farr, 1922.) S. and F. a soft shade of cattleya-rose, with broad petals, gracefully waved and crinkled. \$1.50 each.

Lent A. Williamson. (Wsm., 1918.) 9.6. S. campanula-blue-violet; F. rich royal purple. Rated in 1922 by American Iris Society as the finest Iris in the world. 40 in. \$1 each.

Lord of June. (Zeld, 1911.) 9.1. S. pale lavender-blue; F. deep aniline-blue. A magnificent variety. 40 in. \$1 each.

Mme. Chobaut. (Dennis, 1916.) 8.5. S. and F. a rich Prussian-red, with faint brown veins on a pale chalcedony ground. 36 in. \$1 each.

Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet, 1914.) 9.3. S. and F. rich, deep purple; undoubtedly the largest and finest of this shade. 42 in. \$2 each.

Queen Catarina. (Sturt., 1918.) 9.0. S. and F. a beautiful uniform shade of clear orchid-purple. 40 in. \$1 each.

Shekinah. (Sturt., 1918.) 8.8. S. and F. a delightful shade of pale yellow, deepening to amber at base of petals. 36 in. \$1 each.

General List of German Iris

30 cts. each, \$2 for 10 of one variety

Archeveque. (Vilm., 1911.) 8.3. S. and F. a deep velvety purple. 24 in.

Caprice. (Vilm., 1904.) 7.5. S. rosy red; F. deeper rosy red. 24 in.

Flavescens. 7.0. S. and F. a pale lemon-yellow. 20 in.

Florentina Alba. 7.6. S. and F. white, slightly tinged lavender; very early. 24 in.

Iris King. (G. & K., 1907.) S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. 24 in.

Jacquesiana. (Lemon, 1840.) 8.0. S. rich coppery rose; F. rich maroon. An old variety but one of the choicest Irises. 30 in.

Kochi. 7.8. S. and F. rich claret-purple; early variety. 20 in.



Japanese Iris in Garden

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

- Mme. Chereau.** 7.4. S. and F. pale blue, margin penciled darker blue.
Pallida Dalmatica. (True.) 8.8. S. clear lavender-blue; F. clear lavender.
 A superb variety. 40 in.
Quaker Lady. (Farr, 1909.) 8.4. S. smoky lavender, with yellow shadings at base; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold. 36 in.
Queen of May. 7.4. S. and F. a clear rosy lavender. 26 in.
Rhein Nixe. (G. & K., 1910.) 8.4. S. pure white; F. violet-blue, with a white edge. 28 in.
Sherwin-Wright. (Kohankie, 1915.) 7.6. S. and F. bright golden yellow. 24 in.

Iris Kaempferi • Japanese Iris

50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

- Gold Bound.** White, golden yellow stripe in center of each petal; six petals.
Harris. Very dark bluish purple; large bright halo; six petals.
Kumo-no-wye. Late; large; splendid form; richest velvety royal purple, suffused slightly with royal blue; six petals.
Norma. Lavender-pink; clear blue halo at base of petal; six petals.
Old Rose. Dark shade of old-rose; six petals.
Pyramid. Deep blue, suffused royal purple; light blue at base; six petals.
Robert Craig. Opens pale blue, fades to oyster-white; six petals.
Sano-watashi. Early; very fine form; pure white; six petals.
Taiheiraku. Midseason; rich maroon-purple, with yellow radiating lines; six petals.
Yomo-zakura. Pale lavender, with rosy purple markings; six petals.

Other Irises

- Iris orientalis.** A beautiful Iris of the most vivid velvety deep blue, of medium size and blooming with great freedom. 2 to 3 ft. June.
I. pumila. Blooms before *Iris germanica*, but has smaller flowers. 6 to 15 in.
Bridesmaid. White, splashed light blue.
Cyanea. Deep blue, white veinings.
Excelsa. Clear yellow.
I. sibirica alba. *White Siberian Iris.* Foliage somewhat like the Japan Iris; dainty white flowers on tall stems. 2 to 3 ft.
I. sibirica, Snow Queen. A handsome variety with beautiful pure white flowers; very free flowering. 2 ft. June.
KNIPHOFIA pfitzeriana. *Bonfire Torchlily.* The ever-blooming flame flower; all season; best variety for massing. It is best to dig these plants up in the fall and store in a cool cellar. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Larkspur. See *Delphinium*.
LAVANDULA officinalis. *True Lavender.* The true sweet lavender; needs protection in winter; blue flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
LESPEDEZA formosa. *Purple Bushclover.* Purple flowers in September and October. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

- LIATRIS pycnostachya.** *Cattail Gayfeather.* Flowers rosy-purple in dense spikes; grass-like foliage. 4 to 6 ft. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- LILIUM candidum.** *Madonna Lily.* Well-known, fragrant garden lily. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- L. regale.** *Royal Lily.* One of the most satisfactory hardy lilies for the garden. Flowers white slightly suffused with pink, with a pronounced canary-yellow throat. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- L. superbum.** *American Turkscaap Lily.* Flowers are bright orange with dark spots. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- L. tenuifolium.** *Coral Lily.* Rich scarlet. One to twenty nodding flowers on each stem. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- L. tigrinum splendens.** *Giant Tiger Lily.* Large orange-red flowers spotted with bright purple. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Lily-of-the-valley.** See *Convallaria*.
- LIMONIUM latifolium.** *Bigleaf Sea-lavender.* A graceful plant for the border or rockery, with mist-like flowers. 1 to 2 ft. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- LINUM flavum.** *Golden Flax.* A bright yellow flowering variety. 12 in.
- L. perenne.** *Perennial Flax.* A very fine border or rockery plant, with graceful, glaucous foliage and large blue flowers. 18 in. June to Aug.
- LOBELIA cardinalis.** *Cardinalflower.* A very beautiful native plant often bearing 10 to 12 fiery, cardinal-red spikes to a plant. Prefers a moist location. 2 to 3 ft. July, Aug.
- Loosestrife.** See *Lythrum*.
- LUPINUS polyphyllus.** *Washington Lupine.* Pea-shaped flowers on spikes. Should be planted in moist location. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. Blue, Pink, and White, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- LYCHNIS chalcedonica.** *Maltese Cross.* Brilliant orange-scarlet. Fine border plant. 1 to 2 ft. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- L. haageana.** *Haage Champion.* Very showy, producing orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. 1 ft.
- L. viscaria splendens.** *Rosepink Champion.* Double, bright crimson flowers, resembling Scotch Pinks. 12 to 15 in. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- LYSIMACHIA nummularia.** *Moneywort.* Valuable for planting under trees where grass will not grow, as it quickly forms a dense carpet.
- LYTHRUM roseum superbum.** *Rose Loosestrife.* A strong-growing plant with long spikes of rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft. July to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Madonna Lily.** See *Lilium candidum*.
- Mallow.** See *Hibiscus*.
- Meadowsweet.** See *Filipendula*.
- MONARDA didyma superbum.** *Oswego Beebalm.* A very showy plant with aromatic foliage, producing bright scarlet flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Moneywort.** See *Lysimachia*.
- Monkshood.** See *Aconitum*.
- Moss Phlox.** See *Phlox subulata*.
- Mugwort.** See *Artemisia*.
- MYOSOTIS scorpioides.** *True Forget-me-not.* The true variety, blooming all summer. Valuable for shady or moist places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- OENOTHERA fruticosa youngi.** *Youngs Sundrops.* A strong-growing plant with lemon-yellow flowers borne in profusion.
- Oriental Poppy.** See *Papaver orientale*.
- PANSIES.** Our Pansies are good, stocky, transplanted plants, and a very choice strain of assorted colors. 50 cts. per doz.
- PAPAVER nudicaule.** *Iceland Poppy.* Very graceful flowers ranging from white to scarlet. 1 ft. Blooms all summer.
- P. orientale.** *Oriental Poppy.* Common variety of the Poppy. Orange-scarlet flowers with black blotches at base of each petal. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Apricot Queen.** Large; apricot.
- Beauty of Levermere.** Crimson with black blotch.
- Mrs. Perry.** Orange-apricot; very fine.
- Any of the above Poppies, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10
- PENTSTEMON torreyi.** *Torrey Pentstemon.* Spikes of bright scarlet flowers. 4 to 5 ft. June to Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



Single-flowered Peonies

PEONIES

If we could have but two perennials in our garden, we should be inclined to choose Peonies and Irises; and, probably, Peonies would be given first choice. There are many reasons for this, chief among which is the extreme freedom of bloom given by well-developed plants; a selection of a half-dozen varieties ought to give flowers for three to four weeks, and, naturally, the larger the selection the longer the blooming period. A second point is that Peonies are practically free from disease and rarely are troubled with insects—the only annoying insect being the ordinary rose-bug, which can be picked and readily destroyed. A third point is that Peonies practically take care of themselves, requiring only a minimum amount of cultivation, coupled with a liberal fertilizing in early spring.

The varieties here listed include most of the new introductions, together with some of the old favorite sorts. The abbreviation in parentheses, following the variety name, refers to the originator.—Cr., Crousse; Kel., Kelway; Cal., Calot; Lem., Lemoine; Des., Dessert; Miel., Mieliez; Ros., Rosenfield; D. & M., Dessert and Mechin; Del., Delache; Gr., Guerin. The figures immediately following the abbreviation indicate the year of introduction. The second set of figures (8.5 and so on) indicate the rating given the variety by the American Peony Society.

Adolphe Rosseau. (D. & M., 1890.) 8.5. Very large; semi-double; purple-garnet; early. \$2 each.

Albatre. (Cr., 1885.) 8.7. Large, compact white blooms, center petals faintly tinged pale lilac. 75 cts. each.

Albert Crousse. (Cr., 1893.) 8.6. Tall; late; free bloomer; rose-white, flecked with crimson. 75 cts. each.

Baroness Schroeder. (Kel., 1899.) 9.0. Very large, globular type; flesh-white, fading to milk-white. \$3 each.

Comte de Horace Choiseul. Late; large; full; dark rich red. 75 cts. each.

Couronne d'Or. (Cal., 1872.) Late; large, flat, full flower; pure white, showing yellow stamens around center petals. 75 cts. each.

Duchesse de Nemours. (Cal., 1856.) 8.1. Early to midseason; large, full bloom; pure white; very free. 75 cts. each.

Edulis Superba. (Lem., 1824.) 7.6. Large, loose flower of bright mauve-pink. One of the earliest to bloom. 75 cts. each.

Emile Lemoine. (Cal., 1866.) Rich red, bomb-shaped bloom; mid-season. 75 cts. each.

Eugénie Verdier. (Cal., 1864.) 8.6. Midseason; large, full, compact bloom; delicate hydrangea-pink; choice variety. \$1.50 each.

- Felix Crousse.** (Cr. 1881.) 8.4. Large; bright red; bomb shape; mid-season. 75 cts. each.
- Festiva Maxima.** (Miel., 1851.) 9.3. Early; very tall; vigorous grower; very large and full blooms of pure white, center petals faintly flecked crimson. 75 cts. each.
- Karl Rosenfield.** (Ros., 1908.) 8.8. Brilliant dark crimson; good form and substance. One of the best reds. \$3 each.
- Livingstone.** (Cr., 1879.) 8.1. Late; free; lilac-rose, silvery sheen on ends of petals. 75 cts. each.
- Marcelle Dessert.** (Des., 1899.) 8.2. Milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson. \$2 each.
- Melaine Henry.** (Gr., 1840.) Midseason; very full flower of light solferino-red, fading to pink. 75 cts. each.
- Mme. de Verneville.** (Cr., 1885.) 7.9. Early to midseason; medium height; very free bloomer; pure white, center pale blush on opening. 50 cts. each.
- Mons. Jules Elie.** (Cr., 1888.) 9.2. Midseason; very large, full blooms of clear pink. \$1.50 each.
- Mons. Martin Cahuzac.** (Des., 1899.) 8.8. Medium-sized, semi-rose type; very dark purple-garnet; free bloomer. The darkest Peony in the trade. \$4 each.
- Officinalis.** Brilliant crimson. The common early flowering red Peony. 75 cts. each.
- Rubra Triumphans.** (Del., 1854.) Midseason; large; semi-double; dark crimson. 75 cts. each.
- Sarah Bernhardt.** (Lem., 1906.) 9.0. Flat, compact, semi-rose type bloom; uniform mauve-rose with silver tip; late. \$3 each.
- Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle.** (Cal., 1867.) 7.6. Late; very full bloom; light pink with silvery sheen. 75 cts. each.
- Suzette.** (Des., 1911.) 8.0. Beautiful form and superb coloring—bengal-rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. \$2 each.

Single and Japanese Peonies

- La Fiancée.** Single. Early; very large; pure white. \$1 each.
- Lemon Queen.** Single. Broad white petals; center filled with sulphury yellow stamens. \$1 each.
- Mikado.** Single. Late; rich crimson, showing an abundance of golden yellow stamens. One of the best single reds. \$1 each.
- No. 28 (Kabata).** Single. Wild-rose, edge of petals lighter, fading to lilac. Petals do not open out flat like most singles, but recurve. \$3 each.
- No. 10 (Sanbo-nishiki).** Japanese. Guard petals opening solferino-red, fading to rosy pink at maturity; petaloides solferino-red with silver tippings; ideal Japanese form. \$3 each.
- No. 42 (Oki-no-nami).** Japanese. Guard petals lilac-rose, edges silver tipped; petaloides lilac-rose, tipped with silver. \$3 each.
- No. 49 (Akashigata).** Japanese. Guard petals mauve, silvery tipped; petaloides golden yellow. \$3 each.
- No. 52 (Fuji-no-mine).** Japanese. Guards pure white; petaloides creamy at tips and sulphury at base; very large. \$3 each.
- No. 59 (Hana-no-kagami).** Japanese. Guards rose-mauve; petaloides mauve, fringed yellow; midseason to late; medium size; free; odor good. \$3 each.

PHLOX

Perfectly hardy, easy to make thrive, and producing gorgeous color effects. The following list has been selected from our large collection, as comprising the cream of the distinct colors.

All Phloxes 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10 of one variety, except where otherwise noted

- Baron von Dedem.** Blood-red, with salmon shadings.
- B. Comte.** Rich satiny amaranth; very effective.
- Commander.** New. Crimson-red with darker eye. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Debs.** New. The finest red Phlox introduced; color is bright crimson. 50 cts. each.
- Elizabeth Campbell.** Bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings and dark red eye. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Enchantress.** New. Vivid salmon-pink with crimson eye; robust habit. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Europa.** Snow-white with carmine eye.
- Firebrand.** New. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark eye. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- Frau Anton Buchner.** The finest pure white; very large flowers.

PHLOX, continued

- Gen. van Heutz. Bright salmon-red, with white eye.
 Jules Sandeau. Very large flowers of pure pink.
 Mrs. Ethel Prichard. New. Large trusses of clear rose-mauve flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
 Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; tall.
 Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. New. Soft pink without eye; large flowers on long spikes. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
 Ornament. Very large, bright pink flowers.
 Pantheon. Clear, deep carmine-pink.
 Special French. Beautiful shade of clear pink.
 Thor. Rich salmon-pink with crimson eye.
- PHLOX amoena.** *Amoena Phlox.* Rich bright pink flowers. 4 to 6 in. April, May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
P. divaricata. *Blue Phlox.* Very fragrant, lavender flowers during April and May; fine for massing. 10 to 12 in. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
P. maculata hybrida alpha. A new variety secured by crossing the native *P. maculata* and some of the varieties of *P. decussata*. The color is soft amaranth-pink. The plants grow about 2½ feet high and produce large panicles of bloom from June until late fall.
P. ovata. *Mountain Phlox.* Rosy pink flowers; low mat of evergreen foliage. 4 to 6 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
P. suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. Probably the earliest flowering of the hardy Phloxes, beginning to bloom in May and continuing until late October. The flower trusses are pure white and the plants are about 2 feet high.
P. subulata. *Moss Phlox.* Forms low, flat masses of evergreen foliage with rose-pink flowers. 3 to 4 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
P. subulata alba. *White Moss Phlox.* A white form of the above. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
P. subulata lilacina. *Lilac Moss.* Lavender flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- PHYSALIS francheti.** *Lantern Groundcherry.* This is a very ornamental plant, producing bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits often used for winter decorations.
- PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana.** *Virginia False-dragonhead.* Large spikes of tubular-shaped flowers of delicate clear pink. 3 to 4 ft. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
P. virginiana alba. *White False-dragonhead.* A form of the above with white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Pinks. See *Dianthus*.
 Plantainlily. See *Hosta*.
- PLATYCODON grandiflorum.** *Balloonflower.* A very attractive plant, seldom seen in the garden but which should be planted more extensively. Mixed colors, White, Blue, and Lavender. 2 ft. June to Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- POLEMONIUM caeruleum.** *Greek-valerian.* Fern-like foliage; terminal spikes of blue flowers with yellow anthers. A very good plant for the hardy border. 2 to 3 ft.
- Poppy. See *Papaver*.
 Primrose. See *Primula*.
- PRIMULA veris hybrids.** *Cowslip Primrose.* For an early spring-flowering plant, there is nothing more beautiful than the hardy Primulas. They are quite hardy.
- PYRETHRUM roseum.** *Painted Lady.* A plant of easy culture, adapted to any soil. Flowers range in color from almost white to deep rose; very good for cutting.
- RANUNCULUS repens.** *Creeping Buttercup.* A free-growing, creeping plant with double yellow flowers. Good for the rockery. 1½ ft. June, July.
- Rosemallow. See *Hibiscus*.
- SALVIA azurea.** *Azure Sage.* Produces slender, graceful spikes of light blue flowers during August and September. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- S. azurea grandiflora (pitcheri).** *Great Azure Sage.* Similar to the preceding, but with rich, deep blue flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Sea-lavender. See *Limonium*.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10,
 \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



Oriental Poppy. See page 39

SEDUM spectabile. *Showy Stonecrop.* An upright plant with heavy, glaucous foliage and large heads of rose-colored flowers. 1½ ft. Aug., Sept.

Shasta Daisy. See *Chrysanthemum maximum.*

Sneezeweed. See *Helenium.*

Sneezewort. See *Achillea.*

Snow-in-summer. See *Cerastium.*

Speedwell. See *Veronica.*

STACHYS officinalis. *Common Betony.* An attractive plant with shell-pink flowers. 1 ft. June.

STATICE mauritanica. *Algerian Thrift.* An attractive, dwarf plant, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage and producing an abundance of small pink flowers. A useful plant for the rockery. 9 to 12 in. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

STOKESIA laevis. *Stokesia.* A very beautiful, late-flowering plant with lavender-blue flowers. 1 to 2 ft.

Stonecrop. See *Sedum.*

Sweet-william. See *Dianthus barbatus.*

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. *Carolina Thermopsis.* Clover-like foliage with spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms. 3 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Thrift. See *Statice.*

Tiger Lily. See *Lilium tigrinum.*

Torchlily. See *Kniphofia.*

Turkscap Lily. See *Lilium superbum.*

Ulmia. See *Filipendula.*

VALERIANA officinalis. *Common Valerian.* Showy heads of rose-tinted flowers. 3 to 4 ft. June, July.

VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. *Clump Speedwell.* Large, dense spikes of deep blue flowers from July to September. 2 to 3 ft.

V. spicata. *Spike Speedwell.* Long spikes of blue flowers. 2 ft. June, July.

Vinca minor. See *Evergreen Shrubs.*

VIOLA cornuta. *Tufted Pansy.* One of the best plants for a low border. Blooms from May until October.

Golden Yellow.

Purple Queen.

Rose Queen.

White Perfection.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



A small Rose garden will give a full measure of pleasure and bloom

Hybrid Tea and Ever-Blooming Roses

While this class of Roses may not be quite so strong in growth as the Hybrid Perpetuals, the extreme freedom of bloom amply repays the grower for any extra care that the plants may demand. In our New England winters, the plants should be heavily mulched with leaves, straw, or litter, or otherwise protected against extreme cold. The Hybrid Tea Roses are obtained by crossing Hybrid Perpetuals with the tender Tea Roses. In color, texture, and fragrance, the blooms retain all of the qualities of the Tea Roses, while the plants have in a large degree the growing characteristics of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Any of the following Roses, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where otherwise noted

Columbia. A large Rose with long, stiff stems and of lively, bright pink color, deepening as it opens.

Duchess of Wellington. Long-pointed buds of golden orange, slowly opening to saffron-yellow blooms.

Edward Mawley. The large, bright crimson flower develops from long buds and shows its greatest beauty when about half open.

Golden Emblem. Intensely yellow buds and blooms; superb form.

Golden Ophelia. A seedling of Ophelia, possessing many of its characteristics; golden yellow center, paling slightly at outer petals.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brightest scarlet-crimson and flowering profusely.

Hadley. Buds well formed; flowers large, rich crimson-red, retaining its color in all seasons; delicate fragrance.

Hoosier Beauty. Splendid dark red blooms; very fragrant.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large, carmine buds, opening to a deep carmine-pink bloom, with reflex petals showing an inner surface of silvery rose.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Creamy white flowers of splendid substance.

Killarney. Long-pointed buds and large bright, sparkling pink flowers.

La France. Bright, satiny pink with silvery reflex; especially noted for its fragrance.

Lady Alice Stanley. Blooms very large; outside of petals coral-rose, inside pale flesh-pink.

Lady Ashtown. Deep, shining pink blooms of large size, shading to golden yellow at base of petals.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep, saffron-yellow; long, pointed bud, excellent for cutting.

Laurent Carle. Deep carmine-crimson; large; very free.

Los Angeles. Large, pointed buds which open full; luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base.

Mme. Butterfly. Light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals, of exquisite shape and richly perfumed.

Mme. Caroline Testout. One of the hardy reliable varieties; satiny rose shaded lighter toward outer edge of petals.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (Daily Mail). The buds are a beautiful deep coral-red and orange, which changes to orange-pink and salmon.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Center Indian-yellow, with edge of primrose; medium-sized flowers; free and full.

- Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell.** Yellowish copper buds opening to nearly single, upper blooms of bronze-pink and apricot.
- Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.** A sport from Ophelia. Clear, buff-yellow, suffused with orange in center. \$1.25 each.
- Ophelia.** Creamy white and pale pink blooms, with a glint of golden yellow in the folds of its petals.
- Pharisaer.** Graceful buds, developing into double blooms of white and rose-pink, shaded with silvery salmon.
- Radiance.** Bright rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed flowers with lighter tints on the inside of the petals.
- Red Radiance.** A deep, rose-red sport of Radiance, with all the magnificent qualities of the parent.
- Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.** Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edge, produced on long, stiff stems, beautiful when half open. \$1.50 each.
- White Killarney.** A sport from Killarney. It is pure white in color, long in bud, and of fine form.
- William F. Dreer.** A beautiful Rose in all stages of development but at its best in the half-expanded flower; color golden faun and orange-pink; moderately fragrant.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Any of the following Hardy Climbing Roses, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, except where otherwise noted

- American Pillar.** Single flowers, borne in immense trusses; crimson-pink, approaching carmine, white at center, and golden yellow stamens.
- Bess Lovett.** Large, fragrant flowers of light crimson-red. Clearer color than Climbing American Beauty and superior to that variety.
- Christine Wright.** Large, full flowers, borne singly and in clusters; color bright wild-rose pink.
- Climbing American Beauty.** Heavy, strong grower; very hardy; large flowers of brilliant carmine.
- Crimson Rambler.** Thrifty grower; flowers deep crimson, borne in good-sized clusters.
- Dorothy Perkins.** Very double, clear shell-pink flowers, borne in clusters of ten to twenty.
- Dr. W. Van Fleet.** Large perfect blooms with petals beautifully undulated and cupped; delicate shade of light flesh-pink on the outer surface, slightly deeper in the center.
- Emily Gray.** Long, tapering golden yellow buds, opening to semi-double flowers of large size and delightful buff-yellow color. \$1 each.
- Excelsa.** Intense crimson, with the edges of petals a little lighter. Very similar to Crimson Rambler, but much superior.
- Gardenia.** Yellow buds and creamy flowers, with rich yellow centers.
- Hiawatha.** Single flowers of deep, intense crimson, shading to white at the base of the petals, with shining yellow stamens.
- Mary Wallace.** Large, glossy foliage; flowers large, well-formed, semi-double, of a bright pink illumined with shining gold; blooming with great freedom. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** The most brilliant Climbing Rose known. Large, semi-double flowers of clear, vivid, shining scarlet which remain in good condition unusually long on the plants. The flowers never turn blue but retain their intense coloring until the petals fall.
- Silver Moon.** Large, fragrant, creamy white, nearly single flowers, showing an abundance of yellow stamens; borne in clusters on long stems.
- Tausendschon.** Charming; strong grower without thorns. Large clusters from creamy white to bright pink all in the same cluster.
- White Dorothy.** Same as Dorothy Perkins, except that color is white.

Hybrid Perpetual and Miscellaneous Roses

These were the old garden favorites before the vogue of the Hybrid Teas. Their popularity, however, has never waned, and their use in the Rose-garden is indispensable. They are hardy and vigorous of growth and will stand in the colder parts of the country where the Hybrid Teas would fail. During June and July they make a magnificent display, and some varieties give scattering bloom again in the fall, producing at this time their best flowers, on strong stems, well suited for cutting purposes. No well-designed Rose-garden is complete without some of these.

Any of the following Hybrid Perpetual Roses, strong, 2-yr., field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

- Anna de Diesbach.** Carmine, beautiful shade; very large.
- Clio.** Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh white, shaded in the center with rosy pink.

HYBRID PERPETUAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, continued

- Frau Karl Druschki.** Very large, beautiful, pure white flowers. One of the best white Hybrid Perpetuals.
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective.
- George Arends.** A seedling of Frau Karl Druschki with the same free-blooming qualities but of delicate rose-pink color.
- Harison's Yellow.** Golden yellow, medium-sized semi-double flowers. A free bloomer.
- Juliet.** Golden buds, opening to a full bloom of glowing pink, splashed with old-gold on outside petals.
- Magna Charta.** Full, globular pink blooms, suffused with carmine.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** Extra-large, full, crimson flowers.
- Mrs. John Laing.** Soft pink blooms on strong stems.
- Paul Neyron.** Immense deep rose-pink blooms; by far the largest variety in cultivation.
- Persian Yellow.** Small, bright yellow, nearly full flowers.
- Soleil d'Or.** Reddish gold, shaded with orange.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Brilliant cherry-red—a very effective color.

Baby Rambler Roses

These dwarf bushy Roses have many uses. Hardy and continuously in bloom throughout the entire growing season, they offer great opportunities. They are very useful in a border or foreground in beds, or borders for taller-growing sorts, for low hedges of brilliant color, and for planting in groups in the herbaceous garden.

Any of the following Baby Rambler Roses, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

- Katharina Zeimet.** Produces pure white flowers in abundance; free grower and very attractive.
- Louise Walter.** Medium-sized, half-double flowers of light, creamy pink, with rosy veinings.
- Maman Levavasseur** (also known as Baby Dorothy). Crimson-pink.
- Miss Edith Cavell.** Small, semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet-red, shaded darker.
- Mme. Norbert Levavasseur.** The first red Baby Rambler sent out, and is of the utmost value by reason of its compact habit and continuous production of bright purple-crimson flowers.
- Yvonne Rabier.** Small, pure white flowers with creamy base, produced in bunches with the utmost freedom.

Rose Species for Mass Planting

Under this subdivision are included species of Roses that are admirably adapted for large masses and for growing in shrubbery borders. The flowers are particularly brilliant and because of the long blooming season tend to extend the flowering period of the shrub border. Rose species are exceedingly useful for planting in rough situations, because of their strong growth, the clean green foliage, and the brilliancy of the fruits in late autumn. The *Rugosa* type of Rose can well be used as a hedge, making a heavy mass that can easily be kept within bounds; in addition this is one of the very best plants for seashore planting.

Any of the following Roses, strong, 2-yr., field-grown plants,
75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100, except where noted

- Rosa blanda.** Single; pink; showy bright red fruits in fall; crimson twigs.
- R. Hugonis.** Has long slender and spreading branches which are covered with fragrant, single flowers of a pleasing shade of soft yellow. Makes a symmetrical bush about 6 feet high when fully developed and is valuable for the shrub border. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.
- R. lucida.** Dwarf; native; rose-pink. Foliage beautiful in autumn.
- R. lucida alba.** Attractive pure white form of the preceding. Yellow branches, effective in winter.
- R. rugosa.** Beautiful rosy red; large berries of a rich orange-red color.
- R. rugosa alba.** Single pure white flowers, highly scented. A splendid shrub-like Rose.
- F. J. Grootendorst.** (Hybrid *Rugosa*.) Small, fringed flowers of bright orange-red, produced in clusters freely throughout the whole growing season; vigorous.
- R. spinosissima altaica.** Single pure white flowers followed by attractive black fruits. Dainty foliage.
- R. Wichuraiana.** This species is especially adapted as a ground-cover where other Roses are not likely to succeed. The flowers are borne freely in late-spring or early summer and the plants continue to bloom for three to four weeks.

Fruit Department

Apples

5 to 6 ft., selected, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Early

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson. A favorite cooking Apple.
Sweet Bough. Large; yellow; sweet, tender, and juicy.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow; subacid; early bearer.

Midseason

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; flesh tender, rich, and delicious.
Gravenstein. Large; striped; fine quality.
McIntosh. Medium; deepest crimson; finest quality.

Late

Baldwin. Large; bright red; very productive.
Delicious. Large; bright red; highest quality. Undoubtedly the most popular Apple today.
King. Unusually large; red; productive.
Northern Spy. Medium to large; red striped; excellent flavor.
R. I. Greening. Fruit rather acid; excellent flavor.
Roxbury Russet. Medium size; crisp, juicy; long keeper.

Crabapples

Prices same as Apples

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson.
Transcendent. Yellow, striped with red.

Plums

5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Abundance. Amber; flesh yellow, sweet; productive. September.
Burbank. Cherry-red. An abundant bearer. September.
Lombard. Violet-red; flesh yellow. September.
Red June. Purplish red; flesh yellow. August.
Shropshire. Medium; dark purple; very productive. September.
Yellow Egg. Large; yellow; excellent for cooking. August.

Pears

5 to 6 ft., selected, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Early

Bartlett. Buttery; very juicy and highly flavored.
Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellow, flushed red on sunny side.

Midseason

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown; flesh very fine-grained, sweet.
Sheldon. Greenish russet; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor.

Late

Bosc. The best of the winter varieties; russet; extra large.

Cherries

All Cherries, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Oxheart or Sweet Varieties

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black.
Governor Wood. Large; nearly white, with red cheek.
Windsor. Large; dark red.

Duke or Tart Varieties

Dyehouse. Large; red; fine flavor. Early.
Montmorency. Large; red; very productive. Late.
Richmond. Dark red; tart flavor. Midseason.

Peaches

4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; flesh white. Midseason.
Early Crawford. Fruit large; flesh deep yellow. Midseason.
Elberta. Large; flesh yellow; delicious flavor. Midseason.
Mountain Rose. Large; flesh white. Early.

Quinces

3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10

Orange. Large; round; bright golden yellow.
Champion. Fruit larger than the Orange.

Grapes

2-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, except where otherwise noted

Agawam. (Red.) Early. Fine quality; sweet.
Brighton. (Red.) Early. Bunches large; fine quality.
Caco. Secured by crossing Catawba and Concord. The berries, which are borne in medium-sized clusters, are red, overlaid with amber. The fruit is full of juice and of exceptionally rich flavor. 2-yr., \$1 ea.
Concord. (Black.) Fine market leader, with large cluster of berries.
Diamond. (White.) A seedling of Concord but ripens earlier.
Moore's Early. (Black.) Early. Sweet and luscious.
Niagara. (White.) Clusters are large and compact; thin skin.
Worden. (Black.) Seedling of Concord, of better flavor and earlier.

Currants

2-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

Cherry. Red. A well-known and popular variety.
Fay. Deep red; great bearer; large clusters.
White Grape. Very large; yellowish white.

Raspberries

\$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100

Columbian. (Purple.) Very large; vigorous growth; very productive.
Cuthbert. (Red.) A reliable variety; hardy and productive; mid-season to late.
Plum Farmer. (Black.) A profitable market variety; large and very sweet.
Ranere (St. Regis.) (Everbearing.) Red; very sweet and rich; excellent quality. Producing a full crop at the time other Raspberries fruit, and again in the fall.

Blackberries

\$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100

Eldorado. Large size; fine flavor; very hardy.
Snyder. Medium size; very hardy; enormously productive.

Gooseberries

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Downing. Fruit large, roundish, light green.
Houghton. Medium size; fruit red; bears abundantly.
Red Jacket. Large red fruit.

Strawberries

Layers, \$3 per 100

Belt. Early to midseason. Highest quality.
Big Joe. Midseason. Large berries of highest quality.
Early Jersey Giant. The best early variety; large; fine quality.
Gandy. Late. Large, firm berries.
Klondyke. Early. Fine quality.
Progressive. The most popular of the everbearing varieties.

Asparagus

2-yr., \$3 per 100

Giant Argenteuil. **Palmetto**.

Rhubarb

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Important to Purchasers

Order Early. We aim to fill all orders as soon as received, but during the rush season, from April 1 to May 20, delays are unavoidable. This congestion can be largely overcome if you will cooperate by placing your order early. It will enable us to plan for the spring rush and give prompt service.

All Orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions of sale:

Prices in this catalogue cancel all those given in previous price lists and quotations, and are subject to change without notice.

Stock Personally Selected at our nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the plant chosen, irrespective of the prices published in this catalogue.

Quantity. One to 4 plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the each rate.

Five to 24 plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the 10 rate.

Twenty-five or more plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the 100 rate.

Two hundred-fifty or more plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the 1,000 rate.

Terms. **Cash with Order** or satisfactory references from unknown customers. All accounts are due and payable thirty days after date of invoice, and no credit will be extended after the due date, except by special agreement. A *discount of 2 per cent* will be allowed on payments made within ten days of date of invoice.

Guarantee. We intend to keep varieties true to name, and to ship stock that will be up to our standard of excellence. We cannot, however, assume any responsibility for the trees or plants after they leave our nurseries, as we have no control over weather conditions or the after-treatment; therefore, it is mutually agreed that we shall not be liable for any losses. However, we agree to replace, f.o.b. our nurseries, at one-half of the original purchase price, any tree or plant that may die within three months after delivery, provided that the plants have not been neglected and that the account has been paid in full within thirty days after the date of the invoice. Claims for replacement must be made within ninety days of delivery. Under certain conditions, and for an increase in the purchase price, we will guarantee the trees for a longer period of time, such arrangement to be made with the individual customer.

Claims. No complaints will be considered that are not made within five days after receipt of stock.

Packing and Shipping. No charge is made for packing on any stock purchased at the prices published in this catalogue, or for delivery to local freight or express companies, from which points our responsibility ceases. Claims for damage or delay for **Goods in Transit** must be made to the transportation company delivering the goods.

Delivery. Auto truck delivery within a range of 75 to 100 miles from our nurseries is quite economical, providing the order is of sufficient size to make a truck-load. Charges are made according to the size of the truck and the distance traveled.

No charge is made for local auto-truck delivery within 10 miles of our nurseries at Woodmont, except when special trips are requested.

THE ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY

Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.

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New Haven, Connecticut

P. O. Box 1588

New Haven and Milford Telephones

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

